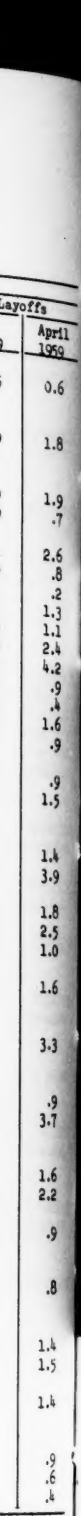


Employment and Earnings

including The Monthly Report on the Labor Force . . .

6, No. 3 *September 1959*

Employment
Unemployment
Hours and Earnings
Labor Turnover
State and Area Statistics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABO
James P. Mitchell, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*

Acknowledgments

The information shown in this publication is obtained through the joint cooperation of private individuals and organizations, business establishments, and several government agencies.

Labor force statistics, showing the employment status and hours of work of the noninstitutional population, both farm and nonfarm, are compiled each month from data obtained by personal interviews of a sample of 35,000 households in 330 areas throughout the country. Percentages of the population in a given category are derived from the sample and then applied to independent population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Monthly data on the labor force are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Payroll employment statistics, which provide detailed industry information for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas on the employment, hours, and earnings of nonfarm wage and salary workers, are collected directly from employers. Each month about 180,000 industrial and commercial establishments, employing collectively about 25,000,000 workers, submit payroll information to cooperating State agencies (listed on the inside back cover). These agencies edit the data, use them for the preparation of State and area estimates, then transmit them to the BLS for the preparation of national estimates. The costs of the State and area program are financed jointly in 41 States by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS; the costs in the remaining States are jointly shared by the State Departments of Labor and the BLS. Employers' contribution reports under the unemployment insurance system are the major source of benchmarks on which the payroll employment estimates are based. These reports, which cover about 75 percent of total nonfarm employment for the U.S., are collected and tabulated by State employment security agencies under BES direction. Benchmark data for the remaining 25 percent are obtained from the social security records of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, the Civil Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and several other government and private organizations.

Labor turnover statistics, showing the rate of accessions and separations by industry for the Nation and for selected States and areas, are collected directly from employers. The sample used is smaller than that for the payroll employment statistics and is limited to manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. The 40 State agencies presently in the cooperative turnover program have the same responsibilities as in the employment statistics program, and the costs of the program in these States are shared by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS.

DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

Vol. 6 No. 3 September 1959

Data formerly published by the Bureau of the Census in The Monthly Report on the Labor Force (Series P-57) are shown in Section A.

Other Publications on

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS...

National Releases - In addition to Employment and Earnings, the Bureau of Labor Statistics issues three related preliminary releases each month. One, The Monthly Report on the Labor Force, is on employment, unemployment, hours, and earnings; the second on labor turnover rates; the third on spendable earnings. The releases, which are available free upon request, include an analysis of current trends for broad groupings.

State and Area Releases - Employment, hours, earnings, and turnover data for States and areas are published in greater industrial detail by the compiling agencies than can be included in Employment and Earnings. The individual State releases may be obtained from the State offices listed on the inside back cover.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Subscription price: $3.50 a year; $1.50 additional for foreign mailing. Price 45 cents a copy.

DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Harold Goldstein, Acting Chief

CONTENTS

Page

Employment and Unemployment Highlights--August 1959..... iii

STATISTICAL TABLES

Section A--Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment

Employment Status

A- 1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, 1929 to date..... 1
A- 2: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by sex, 1940, 1944, and 1947 to date..... 2
A- 3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex.... 3
A- 4: Employment status of male veterans of World War II in the civilian noninstitutional population..... 3
A- 5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex..... 4
A- 6: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by color and sex..... 4
A- 7: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, total and urban, by region..... 5

Class of Worker, Occupation

A- 8: Employed persons by type of industry, class of worker, and sex..... 5
A- 9: Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working and pay status..... 5
A-10: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex..... 6
A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and sex..... 6

Unemployment

A-12: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment..... 7
A-13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group..... 7
A-14: Persons unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selected characteristics..... 8

Hours of Work

A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker. 9
A-16: Persons employed in nonagricultural industries, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time..... 9
A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group..... 9
A-18: Persons at work, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group..... 10
A-19: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time or part-time status and selected characteristics..... 10

Continued on following page

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

The national industry employment, hours, and earnings data shown in Sections B and C have been adjusted to first quarter 1957 benchmark levels.

NEW AREA SERIES...

Manufacturing labor turnover rates for Portland, Maine are now included in table D-4.

CONTENTS--Continued

Page

Section B--Payroll Employment, by Industry

National Data

B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, 1919 to date..... 11
B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry..... 12
B-3: Federal military personnel..... 16
B-4: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted..... 17
B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region..... 17
B-6: Women employees in manufacturing, by industry 1/

State and Area Data

B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State..... 18
B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division..... 21

Section C--Industry Hours and Earnings

National Data

C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, 1919 to date..... 27
C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group..... 28
C-3: Average weekly overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime or production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group..... 28
C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities..... 29
C-5: Gross and spendable earnings in industrial and construction activities, in current and 1947-49 dollars..... 29
C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers, by industry..... 30

State and Area Data

C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas..... 37

Section D--Labor Turnover

National Data

D-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, 1951 to date..... 41
D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry..... 42
D-3: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by sex and major industry group 1/

State and Area Data

D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas..... 45

Explanatory Notes 1-8
BLS Regional Offices 10-8
State Cooperating Agencies ..... Inside back cover

1/ Quarterly data included in the February, May, August, and November issues.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

August 1959

The steel strike and model changeovers in the auto industry were the dominant factors in the employment situation in mid-August. An estimated one-half million steel workers were on strike at that time and about 125,000 additional workers were laid off in steel-using and steel-servicing industries. About 80,000 auto workers were laid off in the changeover.

Unemployment fell by 300,000 to 3.4 million, as young summer jobseekers continued to find work or withdraw from the labor force. This was less than the usual July-to-August decline. As a result, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 5.5 percent in August from 5.1 percent a month earlier. In addition to the effects of the strike and the earlier-than-usual automobile model changeover, the higher unemployment rate reflected the fact that unemployment among teenagers did not drop as much as expected in August. Long-term unemployment (15 weeks or longer) remained virtually unchanged over the month at 800,000.

Total employment declined by 350,000 between July and August to 67.2 million, mainly reflecting sharp cutbacks among seasonal workers in agriculture.

Total nonagricultural employment, including the self-employed, domestic service and unpaid family workers, was practically unchanged between July and August at 60.9 million. Also included as employed are persons who have jobs but were not at work during the survey week because they were on strike, because of bad weather, vacations, illness, etc., whether or not paid for the time off. Although at a record for August, nonfarm employment did not show its customary July-August pickup this year.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls, which does not include workers on strike, fell by 300,000 to 52.1 million instead of showing its customary rise of about one-quarter million this month.

Factory employment

Factory employment, which usually expands seasonally at this time of year, fell by about a quarter of a million over the month to 16.2 million in August. As a result of the steel strike, the primary metals industry reported a drop of about 420,000 workers. In addition, indirect effects of the strike were evident in the cutbacks of about 35,000 workers in the fabricated metals and machinery industries.

The steel strike also affected employment outside of manufacturing. Mining employment dropped by about 80,000; part of this drop, however, resulted from a strike in copper mining. Transportation employment fell by about 25,000. Effects of the steel strike were not generally evident in construction employment which rose seasonally by 80,000.

An earlier-than-usual windup in auto production prior to the start on new models resulted in an employment cutback of about 80,000 in the automobile industry from mid-July to mid-August. Although an early changeover also occurred last year among some producers, more employees were involved in August this year.

Other employment changes in manufacturing industries were primarily seasonal, including the large increases in food processing, tobacco, apparel, and textiles.

Hours of work in manufacturing rose by 0.2 hours to 40.5 in August--about the customary pickup after the vacation period. Average hourly earnings fell from $2.23 to $2.19 over the month. This comparatively large change did not result from wage-rate changes, but rather from employment declines among relatively higher paid workers in the steel and auto industries and large seasonal increases in the number of relatively lower paid nondurable-goods workers.

Because of the drop in average hourly earnings, average weekly earnings fell by $1.17 over the month to $88.70. Despite these declines, earnings this August were still 6 cents per hour and $4.35 per week higher than in August a year ago.

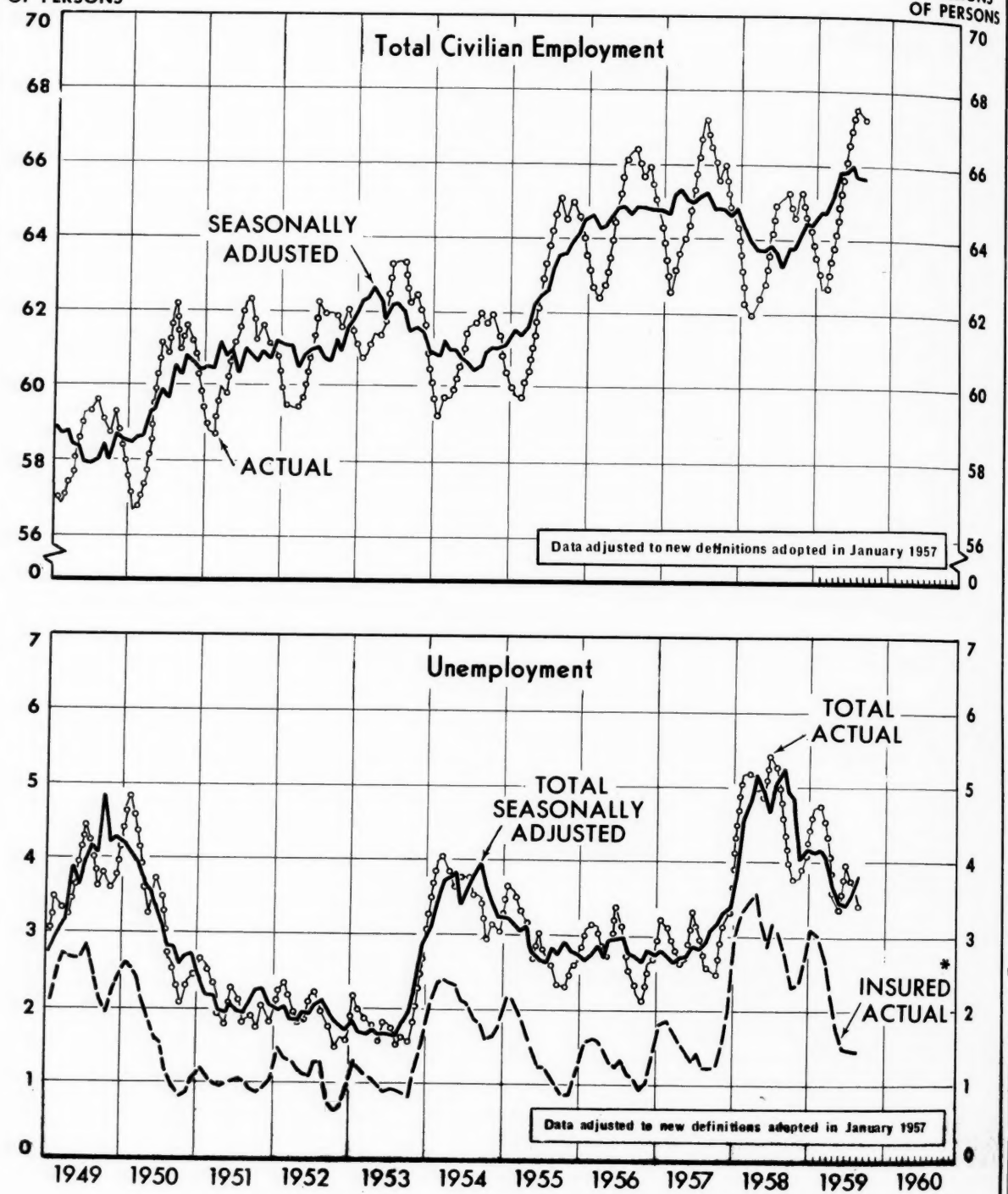
Farm employment

Farm employment declined seasonally by 500,000 to 6.4 million in August after an unusually large drop in July. Virtually none of the July-August dip resulted in increased unemploy-

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Actual and Seasonally Adjusted

January 1949 to Date


MILLIONS OF PERSONS
MILLIONS OF PERSONS
Total Civilian Employment
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ACTUAL
Data adjusted to new definitions adopted in January 1957
Unemployment
TOTAL ACTUAL
TOTAL SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
INSURED ACTUAL *
Data adjusted to new definitions adopted in January 1957
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960

* Insured under following programs: State unemployment insurance, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, veterans, ex-servicemen, railroad workers (RRB), and temporary programs (through June 1959)

ment, however; the contraction occurred among temporary workers who did not look for other work during the midsummer lull.

Hours of work for the total nonfarm employed

The number of regular full-time workers whose hours were reduced below 35 because of economic reasons (slack work, material shortages, etc.) rose by 140,000 over the month to 1.0 million, in part because of the steel strike. There was virtually no rise in part-time employment among auto workers despite the changeover to new models.

Even with the rise over the month, the number on part-time workweeks due to economic factors was 400,000 below a year ago and slightly under the prerecession level in August 1956. Workers on part-time jobs who wanted but could not find full-time jobs fell by 200,000 over the month as additional numbers of students found full-time work or withdrew from the labor force. Despite this decline, this group has shown virtually no recovery since the recession of 1957-1958. These part-time workers totaled 1.3 million in August 1959, about the same as a year earlier and some 400,000 higher than August 1956, before the downturn. Young persons under 25 accounted for half of this increase although they represent less than one-fifth of total nonfarm employment. The 200,000 rise since 1956 in this kind of involuntary part-time employment among adult was about equally divided between men and women.

Altogether, there were some 500,000 fewer nonfarm workers on part time in August than in July. Most of the drop occurred among persons who usually work part time whether for voluntary or involuntary reasons, including a good many students. These groups normally average the equivalent of a 2-day workweek. Partly because of their shift either into full-time employment or out of the labor force, the average hours for all nonfarm workers rose from 40.8 to 41.2 over the month. Another reason for the seasonal rise in average hours was the return of many full-time workers from vacation.

An estimated 4.8 million employed persons were on vacation during the August survey week as compared with 5.1 million a month earlier. About 80 percent of the nonfarm wage and salary workers on vacation were paid by their employers for the time off. Close to 90 percent of the men but only 70 percent of the women on vacation received pay.

Labor force

The total labor force--including the Armed Forces as well as the employed and unemployed--was estimated at 73.2 million in August, or about 700,000 below the level for the previous month. This change was about in line with the average July-August decline for recent years, although there has been a good deal of variability because of differences in the timing of peaks in farm activity. Two-thirds of the midsummer decline in the labor force was accounted for by teenagers, reflecting both the decision of many students to give up job-hunting prior to the start of school and the seasonal decline in agriculture. The number of youngsters with nonfarm jobs was unchanged over the month, as the number leaving the labor force was about offset by those finding jobs between July and August.

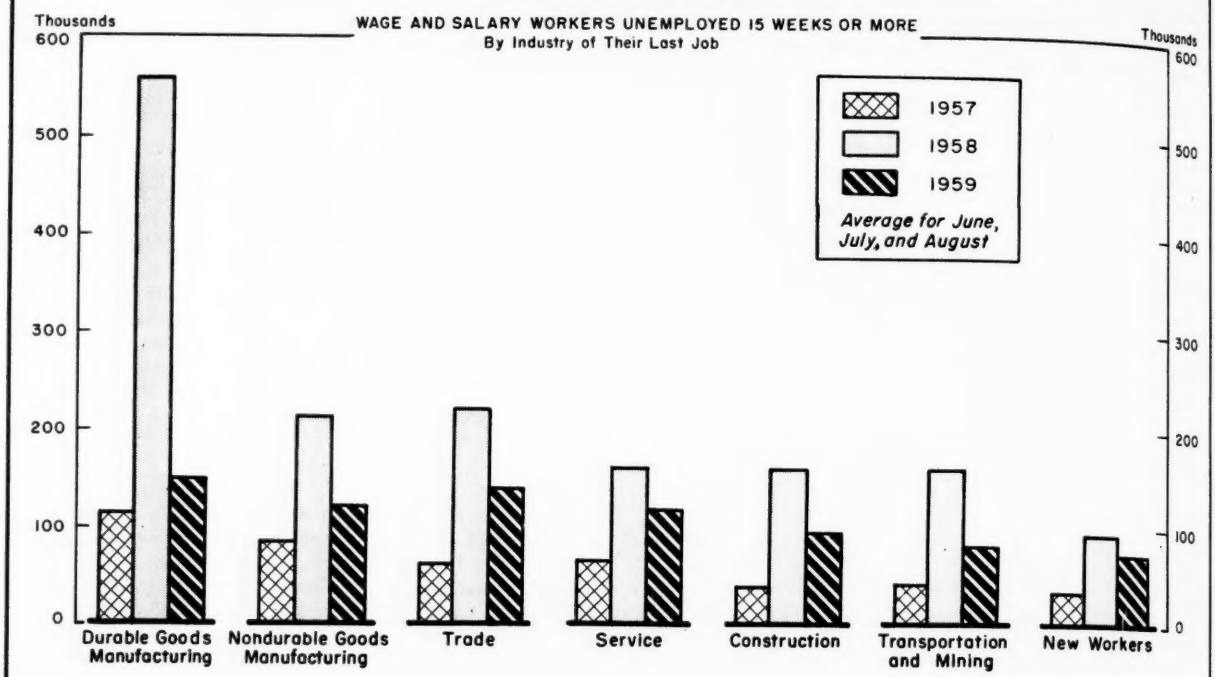
Throughout the summer months, labor force changes for youth overshadow the relatively small changes that take place among adults. The latter mainly involve temporary movement of women into and out of the farm work force--in most cases as unpaid family workers--and the contraction and subsequent expansion of teaching staffs. In August, the principal labor force developments among adults were a seasonal decline in the number engaged in farm work and the absence of the usual increase in nonfarm jobs.

In August, the nonfarm labor force, including all of the unemployed except jobless farm workers, was 850,000 larger than a year ago. The labor force has shown an over-the-year growth of three-quarters of a million during the summer months (June to August) as compared with a growth of about 500,000 between the spring of 1958 and 1959. The increase in the nonfarm labor force in the 3 months since May has been somewhat larger than in similar periods of recent years, partly as a result of larger numbers of teenagers available for summer jobs. This has been one factor in holding up unemployment during the last few months.

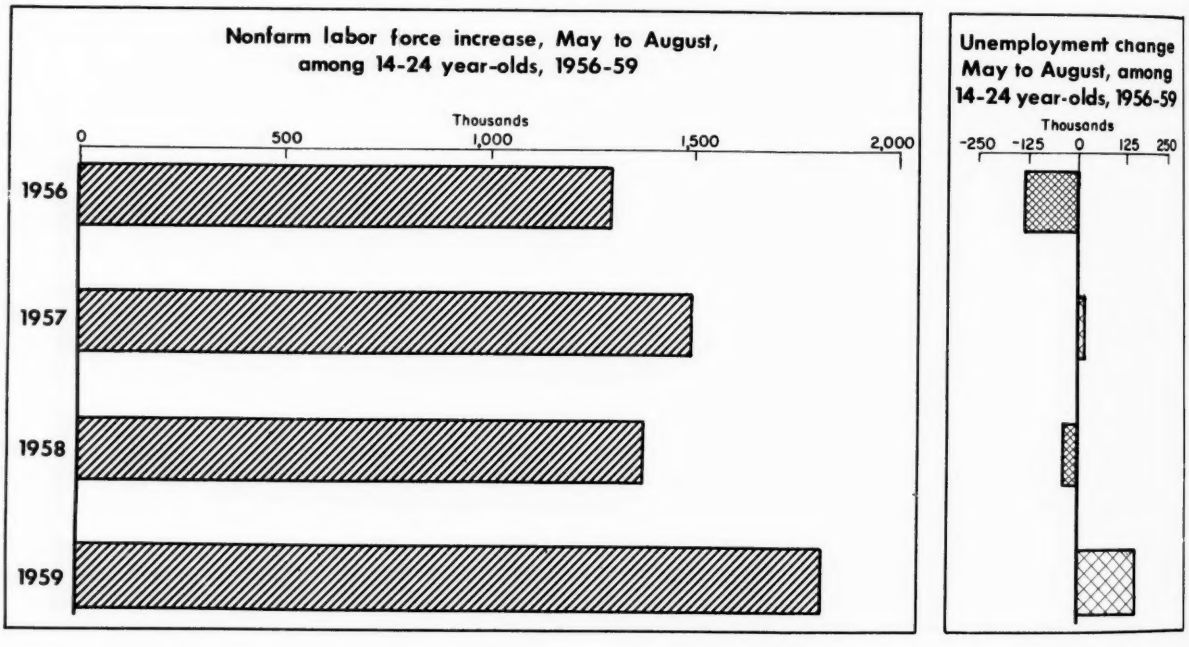
Total unemployment

The 300,000 drop in unemployment to 3.4 million in August occurred entirely among those out of work relatively short periods of time--6 weeks or less. This is related to the fact that

LONG–TERM UNEMPLOYMENT IN SUMMER MONTHS
1957, 1958, and 1959



Unemployment among young workers increased between May and August 1959, reflecting the larger number entering the nonfarm labor force



most of the decrease occurred among teenagers who had entered the summer labor market about a month or two before. Long-term unemployment (15 weeks or longer), which had been moving downward, remained unchanged over the month at 800,000. This category was still 300,000 higher than before the recession in August 1957, with nearly all of the increase among those out of work more than half a year.

The total number of unemployed workers was 1.3 million less than in August 1958 but 800,000 higher than in August 1957 immediately preceding the recession. At that time, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 4.3 percent as compared with 5.5 percent in August 1959.

The August rise in the unemployment rate (from 5.1 to 5.5 percent seasonally adjusted) was due in part to the secondary effects of the steel strike and the early changeover in auto models. For several months prior to the strike the rate of unemployment had remained at about 5 percent, as compared with an average of 4-4½ percent during the 1955-1957 period. This leveling off in the rate of unemployment may prove to be temporary, but the pattern will not become entirely clear until after the termination of the steel dispute.

Unemployment rates in most industry, occupation, and population groups (age, color, marital status) were substantially below their August 1958 levels. Declines in the rate of unemployment were especially sharp in hard-goods manufacturing. Employment in this sector was still under 1957 levels, however, indicating that not all these workers who became unemployed were able to get back their former jobs or equivalent jobs.

Unemployment rates remain almost as high as in the summer of 1958 among workers in the mining industry, nonwhite workers in general, and young persons under 20 years of age. These groups are normally characterized by relatively high rates of unemployment and may be subject to a lag in recovery.

Long-term unemployment

The long-term unemployed (15 weeks and over) this summer comprised slightly over 1 percent of the Nation's civilian labor force. However, this proportion varied considerably among different groups. It was about 3 times as high among workers in mining, an industry with much chronic unemployment, and two times as high among workers in construction. About 1-1/2 percent of the workers attached to manufacturing industries were long-term unemployed. The proportions were smallest among workers in service industries, transportation, and public administration. Among the major occupations, nonfarm laborers, operatives and service workers had the highest proportions of long-term unemployment. On the other hand, relatively few white-collar workers were jobless 15 weeks or longer.

The proportions of long-term unemployed did not vary significantly among workers in different age and sex groups, except for men 65 years of age and over, relatively more of whom were long-term jobless. Among nonwhite workers, the incidence of long-term unemployment was almost 3 times as high as among white workers.

Insured unemployment

Insured unemployment under the State programs declined by 67,000 between mid-July and mid-August to 1.3 million. A larger decrease usually occurs at this time of year because of recalls in plants which had been closed for vacation periods. This year, however, the secondary effects of the steel dispute (comparatively small in most States) and model change layoffs in auto plants exerted an upward influence on the figures.

Workers on strike are not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits except in New York and Rhode Island where they become eligible 7 and 8 weeks (including a waiting week) after the start of the dispute.

The majority of the State-insured unemployed in mid-August who were idle because of the steel strike were coal and iron ore miners, and construction and office workers connected with steel plants. Pennsylvania and West Virginia accounted for the bulk of the these workers. (Unemployed railroad workers are covered by a separate program.)

The national rate of State-insured unemployment (not adjusted for seasonality) moved down

from 3.6 percent to 3.4 percent between July and August. In August a year ago, it was 5.5 percent, and 2 years ago, 2.9 percent. West Virginia had the highest rate in August (8.7 percent), followed by Michigan (5.9 percent) and Pennsylvania (5.7 percent). The rates were less than 2 percent in 10 States.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of persons exhausting benefits totaled 110,000 in August, about 15,000 fewer than in July and less than one-half the number in August a year earlier.

Initial claims, representing new unemployment among covered workers, did not drop at the usual rate for this time of year largely because of temporary layoffs in auto plants. The 248,000 such claims filed in mid-August were 23,000 lower than a month earlier. Two large auto States--Michigan and Wisconsin--showed a combined increase of 30,000.

Insured joblessness declined in 36 States between July and August. New York's drop of 54,600 was by far the largest in the Nation. There were other sizable declines in Massachusetts (13,500), Pennsylvania (12,600), and New Jersey (10,000). In addition to recalls in plants which had been closed for vacation periods, a seasonal pickup in the apparel industry contributed to those decreases. More than one-half of the Nation's apparel workers are employed in these States.

Virtually all of the drop in New York occurred in the New York City area, where the apparel workers are concentrated. Buffalo was the only area to show a sizable rise in unemployment, due largely to model change layoffs in auto plants.

The drop in Pennsylvania's insured unemployment occurred despite the secondary effects of the steel strike, which had its greatest impact in this State. The insured jobless total for the State includes an estimated 18,000 workers idled by the dispute compared with 6,500 in July. Except for a small rise in Scranton, and in the Pittsburgh area, the Nation's leading steel center, all major labor market areas in the States showed declines in insured unemployment over the month.

Model change layoffs in auto plants were primarily responsible for a rise of 46,100 in Michigan's insured unemployment and for smaller increases in Indiana (7,500) and Wisconsin (6,300).

NOTE: For data on insured unemployment, see Unemployment Insurance Claims published weekly by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population[1]	Total labor force including Armed Forces[1]		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed[2]			Unemployed[2]			
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1929	(3)	49,440	(3)	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	3.2	-	(3)
1930	(3)	50,080	(3)	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	8.7	-	(3)
1931	(3)	50,680	(3)	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	15.9	-	(3)
1932	(3)	51,250	(3)	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	23.6	-	(3)
1933	(3)	51,840	(3)	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	24.9	-	(3)
1934	(3)	52,490	(3)	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	21.7	-	(3)
1935	(3)	53,140	(3)	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	20.1	-	(3)
1936	(3)	53,740	(3)	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	16.9	-	(3)
1937	(3)	54,320	(3)	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(3)
1938	(3)	54,950	(3)	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(3)
1939	(3)	55,600	(3)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(3)
1940	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941	101,520	57,530	56.7	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	-	43,990
1942	102,610	60,380	58.8	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	-	42,230
1943	103,660	64,560	62.3	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	-	39,100
1944	104,630	66,040	63.1	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	-	38,590
1945	105,520	65,290	61.9	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	-	40,230
1946	106,520	60,970	57.2	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	-	45,550
1947	107,608	61,758	57.4	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	-	45,850
1948	108,632	62,898	57.9	61,442	59,117	7,960	51,156	2,325	3.8	-	45,733
1949	109,773	63,721	58.0	62,105	58,423	8,017	50,406	3,682	5.9	-	46,051
1950	110,929	64,749	58.4	63,099	59,748	7,497	52,251	3,351	5.3	-	46,181
1951	112,075	65,983	58.9	62,884	60,784	7,048	53,736	2,099	3.3	-	46,092
1952	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.1	-	46,710
1953[4]	115,094	67,362	58.5	63,815	61,945	6,555	55,390	1,870	2.9	-	47,732
1954	116,219	67,818	58.4	64,468	60,890	6,495	54,395	3,578	5.6	-	48,401
1955	117,388	68,896	58.7	65,848	62,944	6,718	56,225	2,904	4.4	-	48,492
1956	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,348
1957	120,445	70,744	58.7	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3	-	49,699
1958	121,950	71,284	58.5	68,647	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8	-	50,666
1958: August	122,092	72,703	59.5	70,067	65,367	6,621	58,746	4,699	6.7	7.6	49,389
September	122,219	71,375	58.4	68,740	64,629	6,191	58,438	4,111	6.0	7.2	50,844
October	122,361	71,743	58.6	69,111	65,306	6,404	58,902	3,805	5.5	7.1	50,618
November	122,486	71,112	58.1	68,485	64,653	5,695	58,958	3,833	5.6	5.9	51,374
December	122,609	70,701	57.7	68,081	63,973	4,871	59,102	4,108	6.0	6.1	51,909
1959: January	122,724	70,027	57.1	67,430	62,706	4,693	58,013	4,724	7.0	6.0	52,697
February	122,832	70,062	57.0	67,471	62,722	4,692	58,030	4,749	7.0	6.1	52,770
March	122,945	70,768	57.6	68,189	63,828	5,203	58,625	4,362	6.4	5.8	52,177
April	123,059	71,210	57.9	68,639	65,012	5,848	59,163	3,627	5.3	5.3	51,849
May	123,180	71,955	58.4	69,405	66,016	6,408	59,608	3,389	4.9	4.9	51,225
June	123,296	73,862	59.9	71,324	67,342	7,231	60,111	3,982	5.6	4.9	49,435
July	123,422	73,875	59.9	71,338	67,594	6,825	60,769	3,744	5.2	5.1	49,547
August	123,549	73,204	59.3	70,667	67,241	6,357	60,884	3,426	4.8	5.5	50,345

[1] Data for 1940-52 revised to include about 150,000 members of the Armed Forces who were outside the continental United States in 1940 and who were, therefore, not enumerated in the 1940 Census and were excluded from the 1940-52 estimates.

[2] Data for 1947-58 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)—those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days—were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-58.

[3] Not available.

[4] Beginning with 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

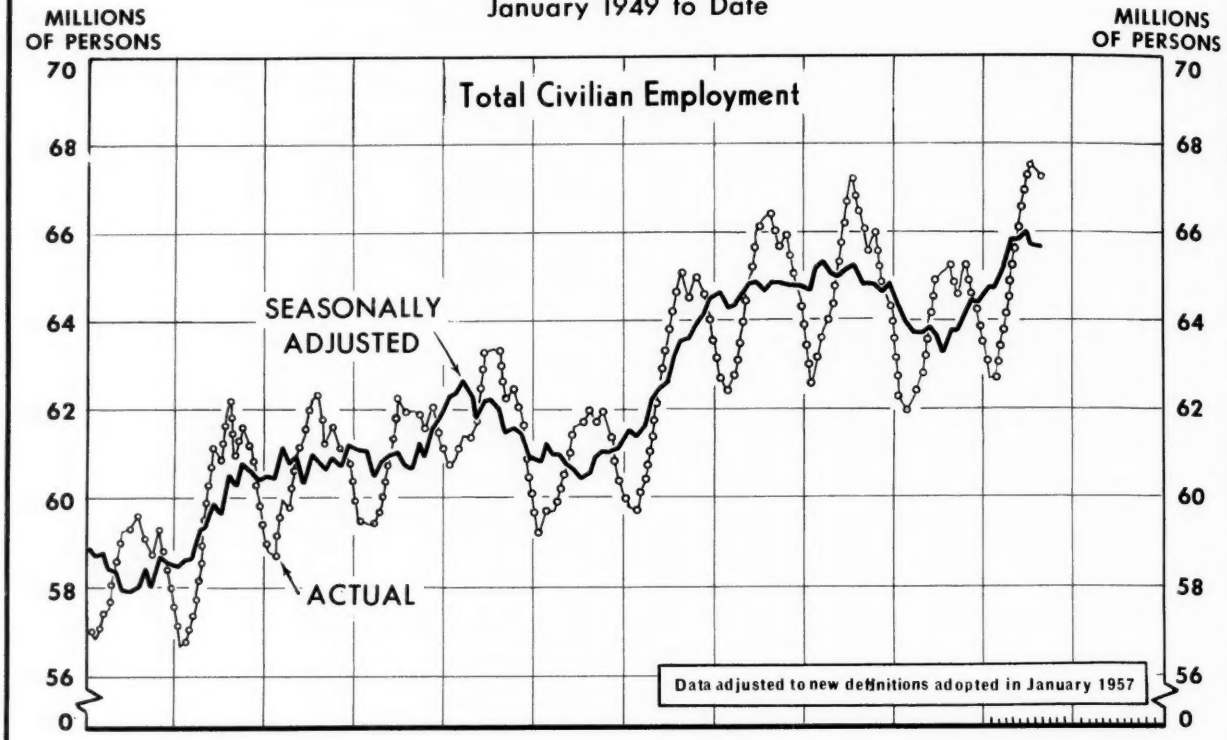
NOTE: Data for 1929-39 based on sources other than direct enumeration.

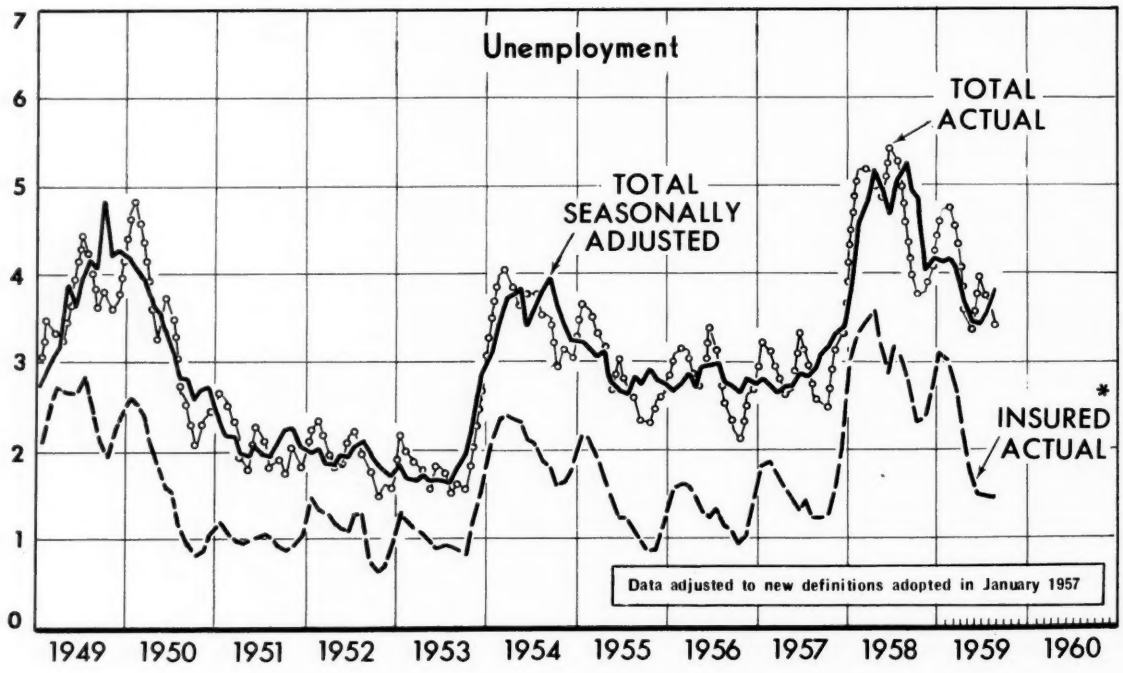
524037 O - 59 - 2

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Actual and Seasonally Adjusted

January 1949 to Date





* Insured under following programs: State unemployment insurance, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, veterans, ex-servicemen, railroad workers (RRB), and temporary programs (through June 1959)

ment, however; the contraction occurred among temporary workers who did not look for other work during the midsummer lull.

Hours of work for the total nonfarm employed

The number of regular full-time workers whose hours were reduced below 35 because of economic reasons (slack work, material shortages, etc.) rose by 140,000 over the month to 1.0 million, in part because of the steel strike. There was virtually no rise in part-time employment among auto workers despite the changeover to new models.

Even with the rise over the month, the number on part-time workweeks due to economic factors was 400,000 below a year ago and slightly under the prerecession level in August 1956. Workers on part-time jobs who wanted but could not find full-time jobs fell by 200,000 over the month as additional numbers of students found full-time work or withdrew from the labor force. Despite this decline, this group has shown virtually no recovery since the recession of 1957-1958. These part-time workers totaled 1.3 million in August 1959, about the same as a year earlier and some 400,000 higher than August 1956, before the downturn. Young persons under 25 accounted for half of this increase although they represent less than one-fifth of total nonfarm employment. The 200,000 rise since 1956 in this kind of involuntary part-time employment among adult was about equally divided between men and women.

Altogether, there were some 500,000 fewer nonfarm workers on part time in August than in July. Most of the drop occurred among persons who usually work part time whether for voluntary or involuntary reasons, including a good many students. These groups normally average the equivalent of a 2-day workweek. Partly because of their shift either into full-time employment or out of the labor force, the average hours for all nonfarm workers rose from 40.8 to 41.2 over the month. Another reason for the seasonal rise in average hours was the return of many full-time workers from vacation.

An estimated 4.8 million employed persons were on vacation during the August survey week as compared with 5.1 million a month earlier. About 80 percent of the nonfarm wage and salary workers on vacation were paid by their employers for the time off. Close to 90 percent of the men but only 70 percent of the women on vacation received pay.

Labor force

The total labor force--including the Armed Forces as well as the employed and unemployed--was estimated at 73.2 million in August, or about 700,000 below the level for the previous month. This change was about in line with the average July-August decline for recent years, although there has been a good deal of variability because of differences in the timing of peaks in farm activity. Two-thirds of the midsummer decline in the labor force was accounted for by teenagers, reflecting both the decision of many students to give up job-hunting prior to the start of school and the seasonal decline in agriculture. The number of youngsters with nonfarm jobs was unchanged over the month, as the number leaving the labor force was about offset by those finding jobs between July and August.

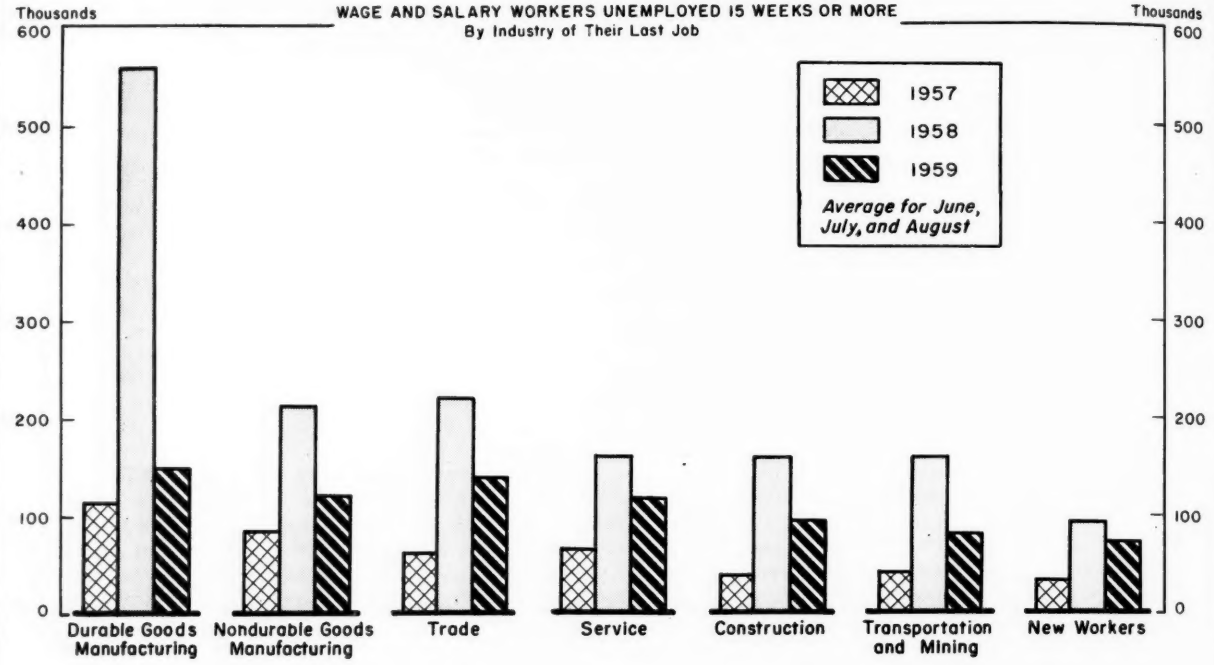
Throughout the summer months, labor force changes for youth overshadow the relatively small changes that take place among adults. The latter mainly involve temporary movement of women into and out of the farm work force--in most cases as unpaid family workers--and the contraction and subsequent expansion of teaching staffs. In August, the principal labor force developments among adults were a seasonal decline in the number engaged in farm work and the absence of the usual increase in nonfarm jobs.

In August, the nonfarm labor force, including all of the unemployed except jobless farm workers, was 850,000 larger than a year ago. The labor force has shown an over-the-year growth of three-quarters of a million during the summer months (June to August) as compared with a growth of about 500,000 between the spring of 1958 and 1959. The increase in the nonfarm labor force in the 3 months since May has been somewhat larger than in similar periods of recent years, partly as a result of larger numbers of teenagers available for summer jobs. This has been one factor in holding up unemployment during the last few months.

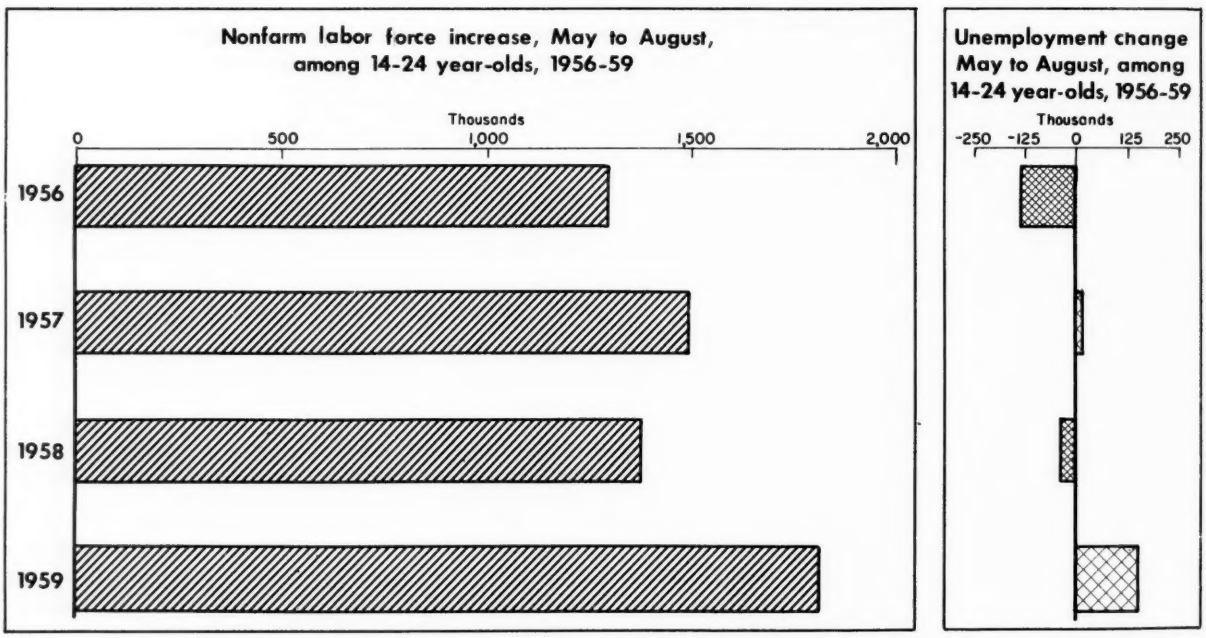
Total unemployment

The 300,000 drop in unemployment to 3.4 million in August occurred entirely among those out of work relatively short periods of time--6 weeks or less. This is related to the fact that

LONG—TERM UNEMPLOYMENT IN SUMMER MONTHS 1957, 1958, and 1959



Unemployment among young workers increased between May and August 1959, reflecting the larger number entering the nonfarm labor force



most of the decrease occurred among teenagers who had entered the summer labor market about a month or two before. Long-term unemployment (15 weeks or longer), which had been moving downward, remained unchanged over the month at 800,000. This category was still 300,000 higher than before the recession in August 1957, with nearly all of the increase among those out of work more than half a year.

The total number of unemployed workers was 1.3 million less than in August 1958 but 800,000 higher than in August 1957 immediately preceding the recession. At that time, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 4.3 percent as compared with 5.5 percent in August 1959.

The August rise in the unemployment rate (from 5.1 to 5.5 percent seasonally adjusted) was due in part to the secondary effects of the steel strike and the early changeover in auto models. For several months prior to the strike the rate of unemployment had remained at about 5 percent, as compared with an average of 4-4½ percent during the 1955-1957 period. This leveling off in the rate of unemployment may prove to be temporary, but the pattern will not become entirely clear until after the termination of the steel dispute.

Unemployment rates in most industry, occupation, and population groups (age, color, marital status) were substantially below their August 1958 levels. Declines in the rate of unemployment were especially sharp in hard-goods manufacturing. Employment in this sector was still under 1957 levels, however, indicating that not all these workers who became unemployed were able to get back their former jobs or equivalent jobs.

Unemployment rates remain almost as high as in the summer of 1958 among workers in the mining industry, nonwhite workers in general, and young persons under 20 years of age. These groups are normally characterized by relatively high rates of unemployment and may be subject to a lag in recovery.

Long-term unemployment

The long-term unemployed (15 weeks and over) this summer comprised slightly over 1 percent of the Nation's civilian labor force. However, this proportion varied considerably among different groups. It was about 3 times as high among workers in mining, an industry with much chronic unemployment, and two times as high among workers in construction. About 1-1/2 percent of the workers attached to manufacturing industries were long-term unemployed. The proportions were smallest among workers in service industries, transportation, and public administration. Among the major occupations, nonfarm laborers, operatives and service workers had the highest proportions of long-term unemployment. On the other hand, relatively few white-collar workers were jobless 15 weeks or longer.

The proportions of long-term unemployed did not vary significantly among workers in different age and sex groups, except for men 65 years of age and over, relatively more of whom were long-term jobless. Among nonwhite workers, the incidence of long-term unemployment was almost 3 times as high as among white workers.

Insured unemployment

Insured unemployment under the State programs declined by 67,000 between mid-July and mid-August to 1.3 million. A larger decrease usually occurs at this time of year because of recalls in plants which had been closed for vacation periods. This year, however, the secondary effects of the steel dispute (comparatively small in most States) and model change layoffs in auto plants exerted an upward influence on the figures.

Workers on strike are not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits except in New York and Rhode Island where they become eligible 7 and 8 weeks (including a waiting week) after the start of the dispute.

The majority of the State-insured unemployed in mid-August who were idle because of the steel strike were coal and iron ore miners, and construction and office workers connected with steel plants. Pennsylvania and West Virginia accounted for the bulk of the these workers. (Unemployed railroad workers are covered by a separate program.)

The national rate of State-insured unemployment (not adjusted for seasonality) moved down

from 3.6 percent to 3.4 percent between July and August. In August a year ago, it was 5.5 percent, and 2 years ago, 2.9 percent. West Virginia had the highest rate in August (8.7 percent), followed by Michigan (5.9 percent) and Pennsylvania (5.7 percent). The rates were less than 2 percent in 10 States.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of persons exhausting benefits totaled 110,000 in August, about 15,000 fewer than in July and less than one-half the number in August a year earlier.

Initial claims, representing new unemployment among covered workers, did not drop at the usual rate for this time of year largely because of temporary layoffs in auto plants. The 248,000 such claims filed in mid-August were 23,000 lower than a month earlier. Two large auto States--Michigan and Wisconsin--showed a combined increase of 30,000.

Insured joblessness declined in 36 States between July and August. New York's drop of 54,600 was by far the largest in the Nation. There were other sizable declines in Massachusetts (13,500), Pennsylvania (12,600), and New Jersey (10,000). In addition to recalls in plants which had been closed for vacation periods, a seasonal pickup in the apparel industry contributed to those decreases. More than one-half of the Nation's apparel workers are employed in these States.

Virtually all of the drop in New York occurred in the New York City area, where the apparel workers are concentrated. Buffalo was the only area to show a sizable rise in unemployment, due largely to model change layoffs in auto plants.

The drop in Pennsylvania's insured unemployment occurred despite the secondary effects of the steel strike, which had its greatest impact in this State. The insured jobless total for the State includes an estimated 18,000 workers idled by the dispute compared with 6,500 in July. Except for a small rise in Scranton, and in the Pittsburgh area, the Nation's leading steel center, all major labor market areas in the States showed declines in insured unemployment over the month.

Model change layoffs in auto plants were primarily responsible for a rise of 46,100 in Michigan's insured unemployment and for smaller increases in Indiana (7,500) and Wisconsin (6,300).

NOTE: For data on insured unemployment, see Unemployment Insurance Claims published weekly by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population[1]	Total labor force including Armed Forces[1]		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed[2]			Unemployed[2]			
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1929	(3)	49,440	(3)	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	3.2	-	(3)
1930	(3)	50,080	(3)	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	8.7	-	(3)
1931	(3)	50,680	(3)	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	15.9	-	(3)
1932	(3)	51,250	(3)	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	23.6	-	(3)
1933	(3)	51,840	(3)	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	24.9	-	(3)
1934	(3)	52,490	(3)	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	21.7	-	(3)
1935	(3)	53,140	(3)	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	20.1	-	(3)
1936	(3)	53,740	(3)	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	16.9	-	(3)
1937	(3)	54,320	(3)	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(3)
1938	(3)	54,950	(3)	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(3)
1939	(3)	55,600	(3)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(3)
1940	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941	101,520	57,530	56.7	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	-	43,990
1942	102,610	60,380	58.8	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	-	42,230
1943	103,660	64,560	62.3	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	-	39,100
1944	104,630	66,040	63.1	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	-	38,590
1945	105,520	65,290	61.9	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	-	40,230
1946	106,520	60,970	57.2	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	-	45,550
1947	107,608	61,758	57.4	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	-	45,850
1948	108,632	62,898	57.9	61,442	59,117	7,960	51,156	2,325	3.8	-	45,733
1949	109,773	63,721	58.0	62,105	58,423	8,017	50,406	3,682	5.9	-	46,051
1950	110,929	64,749	58.4	63,099	59,748	7,497	52,251	3,351	5.3	-	46,181
1951	112,075	65,983	58.9	62,884	60,784	7,048	53,736	2,099	3.3	-	46,092
1952	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.1	-	46,710
1953[4]	115,094	67,362	58.5	63,815	61,945	6,555	55,390	1,870	2.9	-	47,732
1954	116,219	67,818	58.4	64,468	60,890	6,495	54,395	3,578	5.6	-	48,401
1955	117,388	68,896	58.7	65,848	62,944	6,718	56,225	2,904	4.4	-	48,492
1956	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,348
1957	120,445	70,744	58.7	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3	-	49,699
1958	121,950	71,284	58.5	68,647	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8	-	50,666
1958: August	122,092	72,703	59.5	70,067	65,367	6,621	58,746	4,699	6.7	7.6	49,389
September	122,219	71,375	58.4	68,740	64,629	6,191	58,438	4,111	6.0	7.2	50,844
October	122,361	71,743	58.6	69,111	65,306	6,404	58,902	3,805	5.5	7.1	50,618
November	122,486	71,112	58.1	68,485	64,653	5,695	58,958	3,833	5.6	5.9	51,374
December	122,609	70,701	57.7	68,081	63,973	4,871	59,102	4,108	6.0	6.1	51,909
1959: January	122,724	70,027	57.1	67,430	62,706	4,693	58,013	4,724	7.0	6.0	52,697
February	122,832	70,062	57.0	67,471	62,722	4,692	58,030	4,749	7.0	6.1	52,770
March	122,945	70,768	57.6	68,189	63,828	5,203	58,625	4,362	6.4	5.8	52,177
April	123,059	71,210	57.9	68,639	65,012	5,848	59,163	3,627	5.3	5.3	51,849
May	123,180	71,955	58.4	69,405	66,016	6,408	59,608	3,389	4.9	4.9	51,225
June	123,296	73,862	59.9	71,324	67,342	7,231	60,111	3,982	5.6	4.9	49,435
July	123,422	73,875	59.9	71,338	67,594	6,825	60,769	3,744	5.2	5.1	49,547
August	123,549	73,204	59.3	70,667	67,241	6,357	60,884	3,426	4.8	5.5	50,345

[1]Data for 1940-52 revised to include about 150,000 members of the Armed Forces who were outside the continental United States in 1940 and who were, therefore, not enumerated in the 1940 Census and were excluded from the 1940-52 estimates.

[2]Data for 1947-58 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)—those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days—were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-58.

[3]Not available.

[4]Beginning with 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

NOTE: Data for 1929-39 based on sources other than direct enumeration.

524037 O - 59 - 2

Table A-2: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by sex 1940, 1944, and 1947 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex, year, and month	Total noninstitutional population[1]	Total labor force including Armed Forces[1]		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed[2]			Unemployed[2]			
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
MALE											
1940	50,080	42,020	83.9	41,480	35,550	8,450	27,100	5,930	14.3	-	8,060
1944	51,980	46,670	89.8	35,460	35,110	7,020	28,090	350	1.0	-	5,310
1947	53,085	44,844	84.5	43,272	41,677	6,953	34,725	1,595	3.7	-	8,242
1948	53,513	45,300	84.7	43,858	42,268	6,623	35,645	1,590	3.6	-	8,213
1949	54,028	45,674	84.5	44,075	41,473	6,629	34,844	2,602	5.9	-	8,354
1950	54,526	46,069	84.5	44,442	42,162	6,271	35,891	2,280	5.1	-	8,457
1951	54,996	46,674	84.9	43,612	42,362	5,791	36,571	1,250	2.9	-	8,322
1952	55,503	47,001	84.7	43,454	42,237	5,623	36,614	1,217	2.8	-	8,502
1953 [3]	56,534	47,692	84.4	44,194	42,966	5,496	37,470	1,228	2.8	-	8,840
1954	57,016	47,847	83.9	44,537	42,165	5,429	36,736	2,372	5.3	-	9,169
1955	57,484	48,054	83.6	45,041	43,152	5,479	37,673	1,889	4.2	-	9,430
1956	58,044	48,579	83.7	45,756	43,999	5,268	38,731	1,757	3.8	-	9,465
1957	58,813	48,649	82.7	45,882	43,990	5,037	38,952	1,893	4.1	-	10,164
1958	59,478	48,802	82.1	46,197	43,042	4,802	38,240	3,155	6.8	-	10,677
1958: August	59,536	50,017	84.0	47,412	44,331	5,291	39,040	3,081	6.5	7.9	9,519
September	59,596	48,759	81.8	46,155	43,539	4,916	38,623	2,615	5.7	7.4	10,838
October	59,663	48,756	81.7	46,155	43,701	5,008	38,693	2,454	5.3	7.2	10,907
November	59,718	48,418	81.1	45,822	43,318	4,704	38,614	2,504	5.5	6.0	11,300
December	59,773	48,190	80.6	45,601	42,699	4,235	38,464	2,902	6.4	6.1	11,582
1959: January	59,822	47,981	80.2	45,417	42,135	4,154	37,981	3,282	7.2	5.9	11,841
February	59,868	48,073	80.3	45,514	42,156	4,165	37,991	3,359	7.4	5.9	11,795
March	59,918	48,360	80.7	45,813	42,842	4,505	38,338	2,971	6.5	5.5	11,558
April	59,967	48,653	81.1	46,114	43,798	4,900	38,898	2,317	5.0	4.8	11,314
May	60,021	48,945	81.5	46,427	44,342	5,051	39,291	2,085	4.5	4.7	11,076
June	60,072	50,385	83.9	47,879	45,476	5,535	39,942	2,403	5.0	4.6	9,687
July	60,128	50,684	84.3	48,179	45,863	5,369	40,493	2,315	4.8	5.0	9,444
August	60,186	50,230	83.5	47,725	45,587	5,050	40,537	2,138	4.5	5.4	9,956
FEMALE											
1940	50,300	14,160	28.2	14,160	11,970	1,090	10,880	2,190	15.5	-	36,140
1944	52,650	19,370	36.8	19,170	18,850	1,930	16,920	320	1.7	-	33,280
1947	54,523	16,915	31.0	16,896	16,349	1,314	15,036	547	3.2	-	37,608
1948	55,118	17,599	31.9	17,853	16,848	1,338	15,510	735	4.1	-	37,520
1949	55,745	18,048	32.4	18,030	16,947	1,386	15,561	1,083	6.0	-	37,697
1950	56,404	18,680	33.1	18,657	17,584	1,226	16,358	1,073	5.8	-	37,724
1951	57,078	19,309	33.8	19,272	18,421	1,257	17,164	851	4.4	-	37,770
1952	57,766	19,558	33.9	19,513	18,798	1,170	17,628	715	3.7	-	38,208
1953 [3]	58,561	19,668	33.6	19,621	18,979	1,061	17,918	642	3.3	-	38,893
1954	59,203	19,971	33.7	19,931	18,724	1,067	17,657	1,207	6.1	-	39,232
1955	59,904	20,842	34.8	20,806	19,790	1,239	18,551	1,016	4.9	-	39,062
1956	60,690	21,808	35.9	21,774	20,707	1,306	19,401	1,067	4.9	-	38,883
1957	61,632	22,097	35.9	22,064	21,021	1,184	19,837	1,043	4.7	-	39,535
1958	62,472	22,482	36.0	22,451	20,924	1,042	19,882	1,526	6.8	-	39,990
1958: August	62,556	22,686	36.3	22,655	21,036	1,330	19,706	1,619	7.1	7.3	39,870
September	62,623	22,617	36.1	22,586	21,090	1,275	19,815	1,496	6.6	7.1	40,006
October	62,698	22,987	36.7	22,956	21,605	1,396	20,209	1,351	5.9	7.0	39,711
November	62,769	22,695	36.2	22,663	21,334	991	20,343	1,329	5.9	5.7	40,074
December	62,836	22,510	35.8	22,479	21,273	635	20,638	1,206	5.4	6.1	40,326
1959: January	62,902	22,046	35.0	22,013	20,571	539	20,032	1,442	6.6	6.1	40,856
February	62,964	21,989	34.9	21,957	20,566	527	20,039	1,391	6.3	6.3	40,975
March	63,027	22,408	35.6	22,376	20,985	698	20,287	1,391	6.2	6.3	40,619
April	63,092	22,557	35.8	22,525	21,214	949	20,265	1,310	5.8	6.3	40,535
May	63,159	23,010	36.4	22,978	21,674	1,358	20,317	1,304	5.7	5.5	40,149
June	63,224	23,477	37.1	23,445	21,866	1,696	20,170	1,579	6.7	5.6	39,748
July	63,294	23,191	36.6	23,159	21,731	1,455	20,276	1,429	6.2	5.4	40,102
August	63,363	22,974	36.3	22,942	21,654	1,307	20,347	1,288	5.6	5.7	40,389

[1] See footnote 1, table A-1. [2] See footnote 2, table A-1. [3] See footnote 4, table A-1.

Table A-3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex

August 1959

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Age and sex	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force				
					Employed		Unemployed						
	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
Total	73,204	59.3	70,667	58.4	6,357	60,884	3,426	4.8	50,345	35,291	808	1,785	12,461
Male	50,230	83.5	47,725	82.7	5,050	40,537	2,138	4.5	9,956	69	393	1,061	8,432
14 to 17 years	2,533	45.7	2,479	45.2	704	1,522	252	10.2	3,011	8	196	14	2,793
14 and 15 years	971	35.0	971	35.0	349	569	52	5.4	1,804	5	112	5	1,681
16 and 17 years	1,562	56.4	1,508	55.6	355	953	200	13.3	1,207	3	84	9	1,112
18 to 24 years	7,270	91.7	5,811	89.9	552	4,745	514	8.8	655	3	121	28	503
18 and 19 years	2,050	86.5	1,650	83.7	215	1,199	236	14.3	321	-	41	12	268
20 to 24 years	5,220	94.0	4,161	92.6	337	3,546	278	6.7	334	3	80	16	235
25 to 34 years	10,992	97.8	10,375	97.7	651	9,356	368	3.5	249	3	59	51	135
25 to 29 years	5,285	97.5	4,891	97.3	309	4,389	193	3.9	134	2	49	26	56
30 to 34 years	5,707	98.0	5,484	97.9	342	4,967	175	3.2	115	1	10	25	79
35 to 44 years	11,241	97.8	10,918	97.7	831	9,730	357	3.3	258	1	13	94	151
35 to 39 years	5,850	97.8	5,628	97.7	384	5,073	171	3.0	131	-	9	45	77
40 to 44 years	5,391	97.7	5,290	97.7	447	4,657	186	3.5	127	1	4	49	74
45 to 54 years	9,507	96.0	9,459	95.9	926	8,183	350	3.7	400	7	3	141	249
45 to 49 years	5,111	96.9	5,075	96.9	478	4,393	204	4.0	161	-	3	52	105
50 to 54 years	4,396	94.8	4,384	94.8	448	3,790	146	3.3	239	7	-	89	144
55 to 64 years	6,358	87.4	6,354	87.4	808	5,333	213	3.4	917	15	-	241	660
55 to 59 years	3,588	91.3	3,585	91.3	396	3,082	107	3.0	344	6	-	100	238
60 to 64 years	2,770	82.9	2,769	82.9	412	2,251	106	3.8	573	9	-	141	422
65 years and over	2,330	34.3	2,330	34.3	578	1,668	83	3.6	4,465	33	-	491	3,941
65 to 69 years	1,284	48.4	1,284	48.4	282	958	43	3.4	1,369	7	-	122	1,241
70 years and over	1,046	25.3	1,046	25.3	296	710	40	3.8	3,096	26	-	369	2,700
Female	22,974	36.3	22,942	36.2	1,307	20,347	1,288	5.6	40,389	35,222	415	723	4,029
14 to 17 years	1,473	27.4	1,473	27.4	193	1,139	143	9.7	3,901	634	171	6	3,091
14 and 15 years	452	16.8	452	16.8	93	333	27	6.0	2,231	261	81	-	1,889
16 and 17 years	1,021	37.9	1,021	37.9	100	806	116	11.3	1,670	373	90	6	1,202
18 to 24 years	3,800	48.5	3,783	48.4	115	3,317	351	9.3	4,033	3,406	211	24	391
18 and 19 years	1,297	55.9	1,291	55.7	35	1,095	160	12.4	1,025	632	109	4	280
20 to 24 years	2,503	45.4	2,492	45.3	80	2,222	191	7.7	3,008	2,774	102	20	111
25 to 34 years	3,962	34.3	3,954	34.2	200	3,523	231	5.8	7,595	7,495	19	21	61
25 to 29 years	1,881	34.2	1,876	34.2	87	1,668	121	6.5	3,614	3,560	8	5	41
30 to 34 years	2,081	34.3	2,078	34.3	113	1,855	110	5.3	3,981	3,935	11	16	20
35 to 44 years	5,071	42.0	5,066	42.0	260	4,554	252	5.0	7,008	6,880	9	34	84
35 to 39 years	2,484	39.6	2,481	39.6	129	2,229	123	5.0	3,791	3,716	2	16	56
40 to 44 years	2,587	44.6	2,585	44.6	131	2,325	129	5.0	3,217	3,164	7	18	28
45 to 54 years	4,973	47.8	4,971	47.8	264	4,528	180	3.6	5,427	5,311	6	54	57
45 to 49 years	2,705	48.7	2,704	48.7	137	2,454	114	4.2	2,844	2,788	4	21	32
50 to 54 years	2,268	46.8	2,267	46.7	127	2,074	66	2.9	2,583	2,523	2	33	25
55 to 64 years	2,868	36.3	2,868	36.3	187	2,567	115	4.0	5,023	4,896	-	65	62
55 to 59 years	1,756	41.8	1,756	41.8	117	1,557	83	4.7	2,444	2,391	-	28	25
60 to 64 years	1,112	30.1	1,112	30.1	70	1,010	32	2.9	2,579	2,505	-	37	37
65 years and over	826	10.0	826	10.0	89	719	17	2.1	7,403	6,602	-	520	283
65 to 69 years	493	16.4	493	16.4	49	429	15	3.0	2,520	2,369	-	65	87
70 years and over	333	6.4	333	6.4	40	290	2	.7	4,883	4,232	-	455	196

NOTE: Total noninstitutional population may be obtained by summing total labor force and not in labor force; civilian noninstitutional population by summing civilian labor force and not in labor force.

Table A-4: Employment status of male veterans of World War II in the civilian noninstitutional population

(In thousands)

Employment status	Aug. 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1958
Total	14,458	14,462	14,506
Civilian labor force	14,073	14,092	14,223
Employed	13,631	13,669	13,503
Agriculture	602	595	690
Nonagricultural industries	13,029	13,074	12,813
Unemployed	442	423	720
Not in labor force	384	370	281

Table A-5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex and employment status	August 1959				July 1959				August 1958			
	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single
MALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	89.8	87.3	52.1	68.0	90.0	86.3	52.2	71.1	90.2	85.0	55.1	68.9
Not in labor force	10.2	12.7	47.9	32.0	10.0	13.7	47.8	28.9	9.8	15.0	44.9	31.1
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	97.1	92.4	94.1	90.1	97.1	92.1	93.4	88.9	95.2	88.3	89.8	88.4
Agriculture	8.8	19.7	11.8	16.3	9.0	22.0	13.4	17.4	9.3	17.9	12.3	17.4
Nonagricultural industries	88.3	72.7	82.3	73.8	88.1	70.1	80.0	71.5	85.9	70.4	77.5	71.0
Unemployed	2.9	7.6	5.9	9.9	2.9	7.9	6.6	11.1	4.8	11.7	10.2	11.6
FEMALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	30.5	54.7	36.7	51.9	30.7	56.0	37.4	52.7	30.4	56.0	37.8	51.7
Not in labor force	69.5	45.3	63.3	48.1	69.3	44.0	62.6	47.3	69.6	44.0	62.2	48.3
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	94.8	93.1	95.0	93.5	94.7	92.7	94.6	91.9	93.2	91.6	92.8	92.5
Agriculture	7.1	2.8	3.0	4.9	7.8	3.2	2.8	5.7	7.4	4.2	2.9	4.8
Nonagricultural industries	87.7	90.3	92.0	88.6	86.9	89.5	91.8	86.2	85.8	87.4	90.0	87.7
Unemployed	5.2	6.9	5.0	6.5	5.3	7.3	5.4	8.1	6.8	8.4	7.2	7.5

Table A-6: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by color and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and employment status	August 1959			July 1959			August 1958		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WHITE									
Total	108,798	51,956	56,842	108,688	51,907	56,781	107,452	51,312	56,140
Labor force	62,947	43,028	19,919	63,510	43,447	20,063	62,443	42,799	19,645
Percent of population	57.9	82.8	35.0	58.4	83.7	35.3	58.1	83.4	35.0
Employed	60,348	41,430	18,918	60,629	41,701	18,928	58,717	40,356	18,361
Agriculture	5,417	4,410	1,007	5,839	4,710	1,129	5,691	4,643	1,047
Nonagricultural industries	54,931	37,020	17,911	54,790	36,992	17,798	53,026	35,713	17,313
Unemployed	2,599	1,598	1,001	2,880	1,745	1,135	3,726	2,442	1,284
Percent of labor force	4.1	3.7	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.5
Not in labor force	45,851	8,929	36,923	45,178	8,460	36,718	45,008	8,513	36,495
NONWHITE									
Total	12,214	5,725	6,489	12,196	5,716	6,480	12,004	5,619	6,385
Labor force	7,720	4,697	3,023	7,828	4,732	3,096	7,624	4,614	3,010
Percent of population	63.2	82.0	46.6	64.2	82.8	47.8	63.5	82.1	47.1
Employed	6,893	4,157	2,736	6,965	4,162	2,803	6,651	3,976	2,675
Agriculture	940	640	300	986	660	326	931	648	282
Nonagricultural industries	5,953	3,517	2,436	5,978	3,501	2,477	5,720	3,327	2,393
Unemployed	827	540	287	863	570	293	973	638	335
Percent of labor force	10.7	11.5	9.5	11.0	12.0	9.5	12.8	13.8	11.1
Not in labor force	4,494	1,028	3,467	4,369	985	3,384	4,381	1,006	3,375

Table A-7: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, total and urban, by region

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Region	August 1959					July 1959					August 1958				
	Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force			
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed
			Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	
Total	58.4	100.0	9.0	86.2	4.8	59.0	100.0	9.6	85.2	5.2	58.7	100.0	9.4	83.8	6.7
Northeast	58.7	100.0	2.7	92.0	5.3	59.3	100.0	2.9	91.0	6.1	58.5	100.0	3.1	89.9	7.0
North Central	58.7	100.0	11.1	84.2	4.7	59.3	100.0	12.0	83.7	4.3	58.1	100.0	11.8	81.2	7.0
South	57.8	100.0	12.8	82.2	5.0	58.4	100.0	13.1	81.1	5.8	58.6	100.0	13.5	79.9	6.6
West	58.6	100.0	8.5	87.5	4.0	59.4	100.0	9.8	85.9	4.3	60.1	100.0	8.2	85.8	6.0
Urban	58.8	100.0	1.0	93.5	5.5	59.2	100.0	1.1	93.0	5.9	59.3	100.0	1.1	91.4	7.5
Northeast	58.9	100.0	.5	93.7	5.8	59.4	100.0	.5	93.0	6.5	58.6	100.0	.5	92.2	7.3
North Central	58.6	100.0	.8	93.4	5.8	58.5	100.0	1.0	93.8	5.2	58.4	100.0	.8	90.6	8.6
South	59.4	100.0	1.8	92.3	5.9	59.8	100.0	1.9	91.3	6.8	60.2	100.0	1.6	91.2	7.2
West	58.3	100.0	1.5	94.6	3.9	58.9	100.0	1.8	93.6	4.6	60.9	100.0	1.9	91.5	6.6

Table A-8: Employed persons, by type of industry, class of worker, and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Type of industry and class of worker	August 1959			July 1959			August 1958		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	67,241	45,587	21,654	67,594	45,863	21,731	65,367	44,331	21,036
Agriculture	6,357	5,050	1,307	6,825	5,369	1,455	6,621	5,291	1,330
Wage and salary workers	1,960	1,617	345	2,142	1,768	373	2,141	1,784	357
Self-employed workers	3,042	2,890	152	3,137	2,997	140	3,111	2,961	150
Unpaid family workers	1,355	544	811	1,544	603	941	1,369	546	823
Nonagricultural industries	60,884	40,537	20,347	60,769	40,493	20,276	58,746	39,040	19,706
Wage and salary workers	53,956	35,434	18,521	53,787	35,364	18,422	51,853	33,908	17,945
In private households	2,555	436	2,119	2,622	463	2,160	2,535	435	2,100
Government workers	7,218	4,588	2,630	7,288	4,600	2,688	7,130	4,645	2,485
Other wage and salary workers	44,183	30,410	13,773	43,878	30,302	13,574	42,187	28,828	13,359
Self-employed workers	6,283	4,982	1,301	6,336	5,008	1,328	6,230	5,014	1,216
Unpaid family workers	645	120	525	646	120	526	663	118	545

Table A-9: Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working and pay status

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Reason for not working	August 1959				July 1959				August 1958			
	Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries		
		Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers	
			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid
Total	6,812	6,609	6,122	63.3	7,085	6,890	6,437	68.8	5,893	5,684	5,173	67.3
Bad weather	28	16	11	18.2	79	40	26	-	27	26	12	12.8
Industrial dispute	426	426	426	-	196	196	196	-	58	58	58	-
Vacation	4,778	4,697	4,417	79.3	5,141	5,105	4,863	81.9	4,517	4,435	4,134	76.7
Illness	828	770	674	31.6	880	803	719	35.5	736	667	560	36.2
All other	752	700	595	26.2	789	746	632	29.0	555	497	408	26.6

NOTE: Persons on temporary (less than 30-day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classified as unemployed. These groups numbered 189,000 and 192,000, respectively, in August 1959.

Table A-10: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation group	August 1959						August 1958					
	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
Total	67,241	45,587	21,654	100.0	100.0	100.0	65,367	44,331	21,036	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,685	4,485	2,200	10.0	9.8	10.2	6,644	4,323	2,321	10.2	9.8	11.0
Medical and other health workers	1,246	538	708	1.9	1.2	3.3	1,327	543	783	2.0	1.2	3.7
Teachers, except college	1,067	263	804	1.6	.6	3.7	1,132	268	864	1.7	.6	4.1
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,372	3,684	688	6.5	8.1	3.2	4,185	3,512	673	6.4	7.9	3.2
Farmers and farm managers	3,010	2,878	132	4.5	6.3	.6	3,136	3,000	137	4.8	6.8	.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	6,987	5,886	1,101	10.4	12.9	5.1	7,022	5,944	1,078	10.7	13.4	5.1
Salaried workers	3,454	2,950	504	5.1	6.5	2.3	3,304	2,873	431	5.1	6.5	2.0
Self-employed workers in retail trade	1,740	1,373	367	2.6	3.0	1.7	1,810	1,413	398	2.8	3.2	1.9
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,793	1,563	230	2.7	3.4	1.1	1,907	1,658	249	2.9	3.7	1.2
Clerical and kindred workers	9,566	3,033	6,533	14.3	6.7	30.1	9,273	3,001	6,272	14.2	6.8	29.8
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	2,403	79	2,324	3.6	.2	10.7	2,203	78	2,125	3.4	.2	10.1
Other clerical and kindred workers	7,163	2,954	4,209	10.7	6.5	19.4	7,069	2,923	4,147	10.8	6.6	19.7
Sales workers	4,550	2,817	1,732	6.8	6.1	8.0	4,148	2,560	1,588	6.3	5.8	7.5
Retail trade	2,627	1,110	1,516	3.9	2.4	7.0	2,426	1,012	1,413	3.7	2.3	6.7
Other sales workers	1,923	1,707	216	2.9	3.7	1.0	1,722	1,548	174	2.6	3.5	.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,874	8,651	223	13.1	19.0	.9	8,522	8,314	208	13.0	18.8	1.0
Carpenters	898	896	2	1.3	2.0	(1)	892	892	-	1.4	2.0	-
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,876	1,868	8	2.8	4.1	(1)	1,716	1,705	10	2.6	3.8	(1)
Mechanics and repairmen	2,129	2,104	25	3.1	4.6	.1	2,110	2,096	13	3.2	4.7	.1
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	1,113	1,106	6	1.7	2.4	(1)	1,041	1,029	12	1.6	2.3	.1
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,776	1,667	110	2.6	3.7	.5	1,680	1,585	94	2.6	3.6	.4
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,082	1,010	72	1.6	2.2	.3	1,084	1,005	79	1.7	2.3	.4
Operatives and kindred workers	12,161	8,808	3,353	18.1	19.3	15.6	11,432	8,211	3,220	17.5	18.5	15.3
Drivers and deliverymen	2,393	2,381	12	3.6	5.2	.1	2,156	2,141	15	3.3	4.8	.1
Other operatives and kindred workers:												
Durable goods manufacturing	3,543	2,620	923	5.3	5.7	4.3	3,062	2,286	776	4.7	5.2	3.7
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,454	1,667	1,787	5.1	3.7	8.3	3,366	1,620	1,746	5.2	3.7	8.3
Other industries	2,771	2,140	631	4.1	4.7	2.9	2,847	2,164	683	4.4	4.9	3.2
Private household workers	2,117	29	2,088	3.1	.1	9.6	2,114	50	2,064	3.2	.1	9.8
Service workers, except private household	5,957	2,884	3,074	8.9	6.3	14.3	5,703	2,805	2,898	8.7	6.3	13.8
Protective service workers	782	750	33	1.2	1.6	.2	771	740	31	1.2	1.7	.1
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1,691	508	1,183	2.5	1.1	5.5	1,637	514	1,124	2.5	1.2	5.3
Other service workers	3,484	1,626	1,858	5.2	3.6	8.6	3,295	1,551	1,744	5.0	3.5	8.3
Farm laborers and foremen	3,107	1,967	1,140	4.6	4.3	5.2	3,264	2,099	1,165	5.0	4.7	5.5
Paid workers	1,762	1,429	333	2.6	3.1	1.5	1,905	1,556	349	2.9	3.5	1.7
Unpaid family workers	1,345	538	807	2.0	1.2	3.7	1,360	543	817	2.1	1.2	3.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	4,229	4,151	78	6.3	9.1	.4	4,107	4,023	84	6.3	9.1	.4
Construction	1,016	1,014	2	1.5	2.2	(1)	1,050	1,046	4	1.6	2.4	(1)
Manufacturing	1,331	1,275	56	2.0	2.8	.3	1,115	1,074	41	1.7	2.4	.2
Other industries	1,882	1,862	20	2.8	4.1	.1	1,942	1,903	39	3.0	4.3	.2

[1]Less than 0.05.

Table A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	August 1959						August 1958					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total thousands	60,348	41,430	18,918	6,893	4,157	2,736	58,717	40,356	18,361	6,651	3,976	2,675
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	10.6	10.5	10.9	3.8	3.1	4.9	10.8	10.4	11.9	4.1	3.4	5.2
Farmers and farm managers	4.6	6.4	.6	3.3	5.1	.5	4.9	6.9	.6	3.5	5.3	.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	11.3	13.9	5.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	11.7	14.4	5.6	2.6	3.0	2.1
Clerical and kindred workers	15.2	6.8	33.4	6.0	4.8	7.9	15.1	6.9	33.2	6.0	5.5	6.8
Sales workers	7.4	6.7	8.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	6.9	6.3	8.4	1.3	.8	2.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	14.0	19.9	1.1	5.9	9.4	.4	13.9	19.8	1.1	5.2	8.5	.4
Operatives and kindred workers	17.9	19.0	15.5	19.9	23.0	15.3	17.2	18.1	15.3	19.8	22.9	15.1
Private household workers	1.9	(1)	6.0	14.0	.2	34.8	1.9	.1	5.9	15.2	.6	37.0
Service workers, except private household	7.8	5.4	13.1	17.9	15.5	21.5	7.8	5.5	12.8	16.9	14.7	20.2
Farm laborers and foremen	4.0	3.8	4.5	9.9	9.5	10.5	4.4	4.2	4.9	10.1	10.2	9.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.3	7.5	.4	15.3	25.2	.3	5.3	7.5	.4	15.3	25.1	.6

[1]Less than 0.05.

Table A-12: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Duration of unemployment	Aug. 1959 Number	Aug. 1959 Percent	July 1959	June 1959	May 1959	Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Oct. 1958	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958
Total	3,426	100.0	3,744	3,982	3,389	3,627	4,362	4,749	4,724	4,108	3,833	3,805	4,111	4,699
Less than 5 weeks	1,567	45.7	1,773	2,274	1,405	1,382	1,365	1,600	1,861	1,706	1,632	1,522	1,569	1,716
Less than 1 week	25	.7	16	55	25	22	13	17	8	11	10	11	25	21
1 week	451	13.2	450	691	407	345	361	337	307	376	389	374	395	375
2 weeks	435	12.7	506	717	411	403	383	468	473	477	404	399	481	500
3 weeks	358	10.4	420	502	321	326	309	418	562	419	403	397	364	447
4 weeks	298	8.7	381	309	241	286	299	360	511	423	346	341	304	373
5 to 14 weeks	1,076	31.4	1,154	780	864	848	1,452	1,685	1,488	1,099	967	892	1,080	1,332
5 to 6 weeks	282	8.2	440	191	219	246	290	402	423	296	272	277	214	285
7 to 10 weeks	504	14.7	463	339	382	319	533	774	621	475	423	390	430	648
11 to 14 weeks	290	8.5	251	250	263	283	629	509	444	328	272	225	436	399
15 weeks and over	783	22.9	817	927	1,120	1,398	1,544	1,464	1,375	1,302	1,234	1,392	1,461	1,650
15 to 26 weeks	290	8.5	302	387	515	675	767	727	557	520	499	581	573	678
27 weeks and over	493	14.4	515	540	605	723	777	737	818	782	735	811	888	972
Average duration	13.8	-	13.4	13.0	15.8	16.8	16.8	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.4	16.6	16.4	15.8

Table A-13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation and industry	August 1959 Percent distribution	August 1959 Unemployment rate[1]	July 1959 Percent distribution	July 1959 Unemployment rate[1]	August 1958 Percent distribution	August 1958 Unemployment rate[1]
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	4.8	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.1	2.0	3.6	2.0	4.0	2.7
Farmers and farm managers	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.4	2.8	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	10.3	3.6	8.9	3.4	9.8	4.7
Sales workers	4.4	3.2	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	9.9	3.7	8.1	3.3	11.1	5.8
Operatives and kindred workers	24.2	6.4	23.1	6.6	30.5	11.2
Private household workers	2.5	3.9	3.8	6.1	3.0	6.2
Service workers, except private household	10.7	5.8	10.4	6.1	9.3	7.1
Farm laborers and foremen	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.2	2.8	3.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.3	9.1	12.9	10.2	12.4	12.4
No previous work experience	14.5	-	18.1	-	10.1	-
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[2]	100.0	4.8	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.7
Experienced wage and salary workers	83.4	4.9	79.8	5.1	87.5	6.1
Agriculture	5.2	8.3	4.7	7.6	3.2	6.5
Nonagricultural industries	78.2	4.7	75.1	5.0	84.3	7.1
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.8	9.3	1.9	10.1	1.8	12.2
Construction	9.1	7.3	9.4	8.1	9.7	10.5
Manufacturing	26.5	5.0	23.7	5.0	35.4	9.6
Durable goods	15.1	5.1	12.6	4.7	24.5	11.8
Primary metal industries	1.9	5.0	1.6	4.5	3.3	12.4
Fabricated metal products	1.4	4.0	1.4	4.5	2.4	10.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1.1	2.4	1.5	3.5	3.3	9.8
Electrical machinery	1.8	4.8	1.3	3.8	2.5	10.1
Transportation equipment	5.8	8.9	3.1	5.4	7.9	15.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	4.6	16.3	1.8	7.2	6.2	30.8
All other transportation equipment	1.2	3.3	1.3	3.9	1.7	5.8
Other durable goods industries	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	5.1	10.3
Nondurable goods	11.4	4.9	11.1	5.5	10.9	6.7
Food and kindred products	2.7	5.4	2.9	6.8	2.2	6.4
Textile-mill products	1.5	4.9	1.7	6.1	2.0	8.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.0	7.9	3.2	10.0	3.1	11.2
Other nondurable goods industries	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.7
Transportation and public utilities	5.4	3.9	4.5	3.5	5.3	5.4
Railroads and railway express	1.3	4.0	1.3	3.9	2.2	9.0
Other transportation	2.9	5.7	2.3	5.2	2.4	6.9
Communication and other public utilities	1.2	2.2	.9	1.8	.7	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	16.2	5.2	16.5	5.7	14.9	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.8	3.4
Service industries	15.5	4.3	15.7	4.7	13.8	5.2
Professional services	6.1	3.5	4.9	3.1	4.6	3.7
All other service industries	9.4	5.0	10.8	6.1	9.2	6.6
Public administration	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.4

[1]Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed. [2]Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A-14: Persons unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selected characteristics

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	August 1959		July 1959		August 1958	
	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group
AGE AND SEX						
Total	100.0	22.9	100.0	21.8	100.0	35.1
Male: 14 years and over	67.7	24.8	68.9	24.4	74.0	39.7
14 to 17 years	2.7	8.3	2.4	5.1	2.2	15.4
18 and 19 years	3.8	12.7	3.8	13.5	3.7	25.7
20 to 24 years	7.4	20.9	7.1	18.7	11.0	39.9
25 to 34 years	12.1	25.9	12.6	27.0	} 30.1	42.2
35 to 44 years	14.2	31.3	13.3	32.8		
45 to 64 years	23.9	33.4	24.3	35.2	23.5	45.9
65 years and over	3.6	33.7	5.4	42.3	3.5	46.7
Female: 14 years and over	32.3	19.6	31.0	17.8	26.0	26.4
14 to 19 years	3.7	9.5	3.5	7.6	1.7	10.2
20 to 24 years	4.7	19.4	3.5	14.6	3.3	21.9
25 to 34 years	5.0	16.9	4.5	16.3	} 12.5	31.4
35 to 44 years	8.0	25.0	8.1	26.5		
45 years and over	10.9	27.5	11.4	25.1	8.4	31.8
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX						
Total	100.0	22.9	100.0	21.8	100.0	(1)
Male: Married, wife present	35.9	27.1	37.7	29.2	(1)	(1)
Single	23.9	20.3	23.0	17.5	(1)	(1)
Other	7.9	35.8	8.3	37.2	(1)	(1)
Female: Married, husband present	15.5	19.1	15.0	18.8	(1)	(1)
Single	9.9	19.6	8.8	14.6	(1)	(1)
Other	6.9	21.3	7.2	21.1	(1)	(1)
COLOR AND SEX						
Total	100.0	22.9	100.0	21.8	100.0	35.1
White	72.8	22.1	76.3	21.8	80.0	35.5
Male	47.8	23.6	51.0	24.0	58.5	39.6
Female	25.0	19.7	25.3	18.3	21.5	27.7
Nonwhite	27.2	25.9	23.8	22.6	20.0	33.9
Male	20.4	29.8	17.8	25.6	15.6	40.3
Female	6.7	18.5	6.0	16.7	4.4	21.8
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	22.9	100.0	21.8	100.0	35.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.1	22.7	3.7	21.9	2.3	19.4
Farmers and farm managers	.3	(2)	.2	(2)	.1	(2)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3.1	(2)	4.3	36.5	2.5	32.3
Clerical and kindred workers	12.5	27.8	11.7	28.8	7.8	27.6
Sales workers	3.9	20.8	2.9	14.9	3.7	29.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8.9	20.7	9.7	26.5	13.3	41.8
Operatives and kindred workers	28.5	27.0	29.0	27.6	39.2	43.8
Private household workers	2.0	(2)	1.3	7.6	1.8	22.1
Service workers, except private household	12.0	25.8	11.3	24.0	7.3	28.5
Farm laborers and foremen	1.9	10.1	2.2	12.0	1.0	10.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	14.0	25.9	16.1	27.3	15.7	44.7
No previous work experience	8.8	13.9	7.6	9.1	5.3	18.4
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[3]	100.0	22.9	100.0	21.8	100.0	35.1
Experienced wage and salary workers	89.3	20.8	89.8	24.4	93.2	37.4
Agriculture	2.2	9.6	2.7	12.5	.8	8.7
Nonagricultural industries	87.1	25.4	87.1	25.2	92.4	38.5
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	3.5	(2)	3.1	(2)	2.7	(2)
Construction	8.8	22.2	11.3	26.3	9.0	32.4
Manufacturing	33.5	28.9	32.0	29.1	46.6	46.4
Durable goods	18.5	28.0	18.7	32.0	35.4	50.8
Nondurable goods	15.0	29.9	13.3	25.8	11.3	36.4
Transportation and public utilities	6.5	27.6	6.8	33.3	7.6	50.6
Wholesale and retail trade	14.7	20.8	17.8	23.5	14.3	33.6
Service and finance, insurance, and real estate	16.2	21.6	13.5	16.9	10.0	22.6
Public administration	3.3	(2)	2.6	(2)	2.1	(2)

[1]Not available. [2]Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000. [3]Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker

August 1959

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked	Total	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private households	Government	Other		
Total at work...thousands....	60,430	6,157	1,906	2,898	1,355	54,273	47,834	2,408	5,540	39,886	5,796	643
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours.....	16.7	26.2	30.6	16.7	40.4	15.6	15.2	61.3	10.0	13.4	15.6	37.0
1 to 14 hours.....	4.6	6.3	9.4	7.1	-	4.4	4.3	34.4	2.1	2.9	5.7	-
15 to 21 hours.....	4.6	9.3	9.3	4.1	20.6	4.1	3.9	14.0	2.8	3.5	4.1	16.8
22 to 29 hours.....	3.7	6.5	6.2	3.5	13.5	3.4	3.3	8.0	2.3	3.2	2.8	11.9
30 to 34 hours.....	3.8	4.1	5.7	2.0	6.3	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.8	3.8	3.0	8.3
35 to 40 hours.....	48.5	16.0	20.6	11.9	18.0	52.3	56.1	20.0	67.7	56.8	22.8	22.4
35 to 39 hours.....	6.1	7.1	6.6	5.8	10.5	6.0	6.1	5.4	4.0	6.5	4.3	7.3
40 hours.....	42.4	8.9	14.0	6.1	7.5	46.3	50.0	14.6	63.7	50.3	18.5	15.1
41 hours and over.....	34.8	57.8	48.9	71.4	41.5	32.1	28.5	18.7	22.2	30.0	61.7	40.7
41 to 47 hours.....	7.7	5.4	7.5	3.8	6.2	7.9	8.0	4.1	7.2	8.4	6.8	5.5
48 hours.....	7.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	7.6	7.6	5.1	5.6	8.0	8.1	5.1
49 hours and over.....	19.8	47.3	36.1	62.5	30.6	16.6	12.9	9.5	9.4	13.6	46.8	30.1
49 to 54 hours.....	5.9	9.1	14.1	6.9	6.6	5.5	4.9	2.7	2.8	5.3	11.2	5.4
55 to 59 hours.....	2.7	4.2	5.4	3.7	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.4	4.3	2.6
60 to 69 hours.....	5.6	14.4	10.2	19.4	9.7	4.6	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.5	15.1	8.5
70 hours and over.....	5.6	19.6	6.4	32.5	10.5	4.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	16.2	13.6
Average hours.....	41.8	47.7	40.6	55.4	41.1	41.2	40.2	26.1	40.8	40.9	49.2	42.5

Table A-16: Persons employed in nonagricultural industries, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Aug. 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1958	Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Aug. 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1958
Total.....	60,884	60,769	58,746	Usually work full time—Continued	1,736	1,980	1,570
				Part time for other reasons.....			
With a job but not at work.....	6,609	6,890	5,684	Own illness.....	502	412	422
At work.....	54,273	53,879	53,062	Vacation.....	417	409	370
41 hours and over.....	17,461	17,438	16,409	Bad weather.....	172	360	179
35 to 40 hours.....	28,336	27,425	28,031	Holiday.....	105	1	43
1 to 34 hours.....	8,475	9,016	8,623	All other.....	540	798	556
Usually work full time on present job:							
Part time for economic reasons.....	1,003	863	1,400	Usually work part time on present job:			
Slack work.....	750	642	1,145	For economic reasons[1].....	1,544	1,726	1,674
Material shortages or repairs.....	76	50	69	Average hours.....	17.7	17.4	17.3
New job started.....	136	109	130				
Job terminated.....	40	61	57	For other reasons.....	4,191	4,447	3,976
Average hours.....	23.8	23.6	24.4	Average hours for total at work.....	41.2	40.8	40.8

[1]Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work.

Table A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group

August 1959

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major industry group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over			
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons						
Agriculture.....	100.0	30.6	3.7	4.7	10.2	12.0	6.6	14.0	48.9	7.5	5.3	36.1
Nonagricultural industries.....	100.0	15.3	1.9	3.2	3.0	7.2	6.1	50.0	28.5	8.0	7.6	12.9
Construction.....	100.0	14.6	3.7	5.8	3.1	2.0	5.4	54.3	25.6	8.9	5.2	11.5
Manufacturing.....	100.0	9.3	2.4	3.5	1.0	2.4	5.7	61.2	23.8	7.5	7.0	9.3
Durable goods.....	100.0	6.9	1.9	3.1	.6	1.3	2.9	67.0	23.3	7.3	7.0	9.0
Nondurable goods.....	100.0	12.3	3.1	3.9	1.6	3.7	8.9	54.3	24.5	7.8	7.0	9.7
Transportation and public utilities....	100.0	7.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	4.1	62.6	25.7	7.1	6.8	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	100.0	18.0	1.1	2.2	4.3	10.4	5.8	35.0	41.2	10.9	10.7	19.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	100.0	11.1	.7	2.6	1.1	6.7	17.1	49.5	22.3	7.3	3.7	11.3
Service industries.....	100.0	28.8	1.5	3.0	6.7	17.6	6.4	36.6	28.2	6.9	7.6	13.7
Educational services.....	100.0	21.3	.5	7.8	1.0	12.0	7.8	48.6	22.4	7.3	4.7	10.4
Other professional services.....	100.0	15.7	.5	3.0	1.2	11.0	6.5	51.8	25.9	6.6	6.1	13.2
All other service industries.....	100.0	36.9	2.2	2.1	10.6	22.0	6.2	26.5	30.4	6.9	9.0	14.5
All other industries.....	100.0	9.0	1.5	4.1	.9	2.6	4.1	61.4	25.5	6.2	7.1	12.2

524037 O - 59 - 3

Table A-18: Persons at work, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group

August 1959

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over				Average hours
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over	
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons							
Total	100.0	16.6	1.9	3.3	2.9	8.5	6.1	42.4	34.8	7.6	7.3	19.9	41.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	11.7	.4	4.0	.7	6.6	6.1	51.1	31.0	6.9	5.9	18.2	42.4
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	15.9	3.1	4.0	.2	8.6	5.6	5.9	72.6	3.8	5.0	63.8	56.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	100.0	7.1	.5	2.8	.4	3.4	3.5	29.1	60.3	7.9	8.1	44.3	50.6
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	13.8	.8	2.8	1.0	9.2	11.3	59.8	15.1	6.7	3.9	4.5	38.5
Sales workers	100.0	23.1	.6	2.5	3.7	16.3	5.8	32.4	38.8	10.0	7.8	21.0	39.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100.0	8.6	2.1	3.6	1.3	1.6	4.1	55.2	32.0	9.1	8.4	14.5	42.0
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	12.5	3.5	3.7	2.1	3.2	5.4	51.3	30.8	8.8	8.1	13.9	41.5
Private household workers	100.0	59.7	2.7	2.5	16.7	37.8	5.7	14.8	19.8	4.9	5.3	9.6	26.7
Service workers, except private household	100.0	20.4	1.2	2.1	4.5	12.6	5.1	36.6	37.9	6.8	13.6	17.5	40.9
Farm laborers and foremen	100.0	36.2	2.4	4.3	6.5	23.0	8.7	9.7	45.3	6.9	5.0	33.4	40.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	24.7	4.7	4.0	8.7	7.3	5.0	49.3	21.0	6.9	6.4	7.7	36.8

Table A-19: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics

August 1959

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	Total at work		1 to 34 hours					35 to 40 hours	41 hours and over	Average hours
			Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				
	(In thousands)	Percent		Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons			
AGE AND SEX										
Total	54,273	100.0	15.5	1.8	3.2	2.8	7.7	52.2	32.2	41.2
Male	36,629	100.0	10.9	1.8	3.1	2.3	3.7	51.4	37.8	43.2
14 to 17 years	1,467	100.0	56.1	1.3	1.8	18.0	35.0	27.0	16.8	27.6
18 to 24 years	4,442	100.0	12.3	2.5	2.9	3.7	3.2	52.9	34.9	42.0
25 to 34 years	8,570	100.0	7.0	1.8	3.4	.9	.9	53.9	39.1	44.5
35 to 44 years	8,625	100.0	6.6	1.6	3.4	.9	.7	52.0	41.4	44.9
45 to 64 years	12,056	100.0	8.2	1.8	3.0	1.7	1.7	52.9	38.8	44.1
65 years and over	1,470	100.0	30.5	1.1	2.8	2.6	24.0	39.9	29.6	37.9
Female	17,643	100.0	25.5	1.9	3.3	4.1	16.2	53.9	20.6	36.9
14 to 17 years	1,113	100.0	56.6	1.2	2.2	13.4	39.8	29.5	13.9	26.5
18 to 24 years	3,016	100.0	15.7	1.8	2.9	3.2	7.8	66.8	17.5	38.2
25 to 34 years	3,079	100.0	23.8	1.9	4.1	2.4	15.4	58.0	18.2	36.6
35 to 44 years	3,878	100.0	24.6	2.4	3.6	3.0	15.6	54.6	20.8	37.4
45 to 64 years	5,945	100.0	24.6	1.9	3.1	4.1	15.5	51.6	23.8	38.2
65 years and over	613	100.0	40.5	1.5	4.5	6.1	28.4	32.7	26.8	34.6
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX										
Male: Single	6,353	100.0	22.7	2.0	2.4	7.0	11.3	50.9	26.3	38.1
Married, wife present	28,400	100.0	8.1	1.8	3.3	1.1	1.9	51.2	40.8	44.5
Other	1,876	100.0	14.4	1.8	3.9	3.9	4.8	54.6	31.0	41.6
Female: Single	4,745	100.0	24.0	1.6	2.8	5.6	14.0	57.7	18.3	36.2
Married, husband present	9,171	100.0	27.4	2.0	3.5	2.9	19.0	53.3	19.4	36.6
Other	3,727	100.0	22.9	2.3	3.5	5.0	12.1	50.7	26.5	38.4
COLOR AND SEX										
White	48,925	100.0	14.6	1.6	3.2	2.2	7.6	52.5	33.0	41.6
Male	33,428	100.0	10.1	1.6	3.1	1.8	3.6	51.0	38.8	43.6
Female	15,497	100.0	23.9	1.7	3.3	2.9	16.0	55.5	20.6	37.3
Nonwhite	5,347	100.0	25.6	4.0	3.4	9.0	9.2	50.0	24.4	37.3
Male	3,201	100.0	17.9	4.0	3.3	6.8	3.8	55.0	27.2	39.6
Female	2,146	100.0	37.2	3.9	3.6	12.3	17.4	42.5	20.2	33.9

Table B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

1919 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,595
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1955	50,056	777	2,759	16,563	4,062	10,846	2,219	5,916	6,914
1956	51,766	807	2,929	16,903	4,161	11,221	2,308	6,160	7,277
1957	52,162	809	2,808	16,782	4,151	11,302	2,348	6,336	7,626
1958	50,543	721	2,648	15,468	3,903	11,141	2,374	6,395	7,893
1958: August	50,576	708	2,955	15,462	3,897	11,011	2,413	6,452	7,678
September	51,237	711	2,927	15,755	3,886	11,151	2,392	6,472	7,943
October	51,136	708	2,887	15,536	3,897	11,225	2,380	6,463	8,040
November	51,432	712	2,784	15,795	3,885	11,382	2,374	6,426	8,074
December	51,935	713	2,486	15,749	3,881	11,976	2,373	6,384	8,373
1959: January	50,310	704	2,343	15,674	3,836	11,052	2,363	6,314	8,024
February	50,315	693	2,256	15,771	3,835	10,990	2,371	6,333	8,066
March	50,878	688	2,417	15,969	3,865	11,083	2,386	6,377	8,093
April	51,430	694	2,662	16,034	3,879	11,136	2,403	6,511	8,111
May	51,982	701	2,834	16,187	3,914	11,234	2,413	6,583	8,116
June	52,580	713	2,986	16,455	3,944	11,352	2,442	6,623	8,065
July	52,371	708	3,045	16,418	3,951	11,318	2,472	6,607	7,852
August	52,094	695	3,127	16,175	3,926	11,326	2,473	6,596	7,836

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958
TOTAL	52,084	52,371	52,580	50,576	50,178	-	-	-	-	-
MINING	625	708	713	708	705	-	558	565	559	556
METAL MINING	59.2	97.0	97.7	88.8	90.3	-	80.2	80.9	72.1	73.5
Iron mining	-	35.0	35.4	29.9	30.4	-	30.3	30.5	25.3	25.7
Copper mining	-	30.8	31.1	27.7	27.1	-	25.2	25.6	22.4	22.0
Lead and zinc mining	-	12.6	12.6	11.5	12.1	-	10.2	10.2	9.3	9.7
ANTHRACITE MINING	-	17.2	15.3	18.1	19.4	-	15.6	13.6	16.2	17.5
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	128.9	169.8	177.9	184.5	179.6	-	147.4	158.5	163.3	158.0
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION	-	310.5	308.7	304.7	302.9	-	218.9	216.8	213.3	211.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-	183.8	182.8	190.4	190.8	-	108.5	107.3	115.2	115.6
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	113.4	113.8	113.2	111.6	112.4	-	95.6	95.0	93.9	95.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,127	3,045	2,986	2,955	2,882	-	2,636	2,583	2,570	2,503
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	685	685	670	656	-	604	604	596	581
Highway and street construction	-	343.3	335.0	326.1	318.1	-	316.2	307.2	301.0	293.0
Other nonbuilding construction	-	341.7	350.0	343.6	337.7	-	288.1	297.2	294.8	288.4
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	2,360	2,301	2,285	2,226	-	2,032	1,979	1,974	1,922
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	-	841.4	824.0	825.0	811.0	-	740.5	724.3	730.1	717.0
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,518.1	1,477.2	1,459.5	1,414.9	-	1,291.3	1,254.6	1,244.0	1,204.5
Plumbing and heating	-	321.9	314.0	318.7	311.6	-	263.3	256.2	260.3	253.7
Painting and decorating	-	239.4	217.7	200.7	197.4	-	218.1	197.2	183.9	180.2
Electrical work	-	179.2	176.5	182.2	173.9	-	142.7	140.7	146.5	138.9
Other special-trade contractors	-	777.6	769.0	757.9	732.0	-	667.2	660.5	653.3	631.7
MANUFACTURING	16,175	16,418	16,455	15,462	15,161	12,195	12,447	12,524	11,645	11,353
DURABLE GOODS	9,073	9,526	9,581	8,571	8,496	6,705	7,167	7,248	6,339	6,270
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,102	6,892	6,874	6,891	6,665	5,490	5,280	5,276	5,306	5,083
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	142.9	142.6	139.7	128.5	127.2	73.0	72.6	72.9	66.8	67.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	697.6	695.4	691.8	645.7	637.0	630.0	627.6	623.8	580.6	572.0
Logging camps and contractors	-	118.2	112.1	94.7	92.8	-	111.4	105.2	88.4	86.5
Sawmills and planing mills	-	328.8	330.9	323.7	320.0	-	300.5	302.4	296.8	292.9
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	-	146.8	145.9	131.4	128.0	-	124.9	124.1	110.5	107.3
Wooden containers	-	44.8	45.6	43.6	44.6	-	41.1	41.8	39.5	40.5
Miscellaneous wood products	-	56.8	57.3	52.3	51.6	-	49.7	50.3	45.4	44.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	393.4	381.6	384.1	360.2	345.5	331.6	319.5	320.7	300.5	285.5
Household furniture	-	275.4	277.0	258.4	248.6	-	237.1	238.0	221.9	211.7
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-	46.1	46.2	44.5	41.2	-	36.3	36.0	35.1	32.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-	35.9	35.6	34.8	33.7	-	27.3	26.7	26.2	24.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-	24.2	25.3	22.5	22.0	-	18.8	20.0	17.3	17.0
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	571.6	564.9	566.1	526.3	519.4	469.7	463.5	465.8	429.7	422.0
Flat glass	-	32.8	33.1	30.3	28.3	-	28.9	29.2	26.4	24.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	98.8	103.1	96.9	97.3	-	83.7	88.1	82.2	82.2
Glass products made of purchased glass	-	18.3	17.8	16.0	15.6	-	15.1	14.8	13.1	12.7
Cement, hydraulic	-	43.4	43.2	42.6	42.6	-	36.0	35.8	35.3	35.2
Structural clay products	-	78.2	78.3	76.1	75.2	-	68.3	68.4	66.3	65.4
Pottery and related products	-	50.6	49.4	42.6	42.1	-	43.7	42.4	36.6	35.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-	123.1	122.5	115.4	112.9	-	99.6	99.2	93.0	90.3
Cut-stone and stone products	-	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.7	-	15.8	15.7	15.6	16.1
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	-	101.4	100.5	88.1	86.7	-	72.4	72.2	61.2	59.9

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958
Durable Goods—Continued										
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	844.5	1,267.2	1,291.4	1,073.2	1,060.9	615.4	1,038.3	1,066.5	863.8	851.9
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-	632.4	651.8	525.4	516.5	-	522.0	543.1	428.0	419.1
Iron and steel foundries	-	230.3	231.4	185.8	189.0	-	197.7	199.8	155.9	159.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	56.9	56.3	53.8	53.7	-	44.4	44.1	41.1	40.8
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	12.5	12.5	11.3	11.1	-	9.4	9.4	8.1	7.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-	119.2	119.6	104.9	103.6	-	91.9	92.7	80.3	79.1
Nonferrous foundries	-	63.9	64.8	56.0	53.2	-	52.4	53.4	44.9	42.3
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	152.0	155.0	136.0	133.8	-	120.5	124.0	105.5	103.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,062.5	1,083.1	1,102.0	1,022.3	998.1	831.3	846.1	865.8	788.3	764.9
Tin cans and other tinware	-	63.3	63.1	63.2	61.2	-	55.5	55.4	55.3	53.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-	132.5	136.4	124.5	121.4	-	104.4	108.4	96.6	93.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-	116.4	118.7	110.1	106.3	-	88.9	91.5	84.1	80.4
Fabricated structural metal products	-	303.2	301.6	307.1	303.8	-	221.9	220.7	223.8	220.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-	227.9	233.5	202.2	199.0	-	185.6	191.5	160.9	158.1
Lighting fixtures	-	47.1	48.8	43.3	41.7	-	36.6	38.2	33.2	31.6
Fabricated wire products	-	56.3	57.7	51.4	50.0	-	45.3	46.5	40.7	39.2
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-	136.4	142.2	120.5	114.7	-	107.9	113.6	93.7	88.3
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,622.2	1,635.9	1,644.9	1,436.9	1,449.8	1,135.9	1,151.6	1,167.0	976.8	990.2
Engines and turbines	-	103.7	105.1	90.2	89.2	-	66.4	67.5	56.8	56.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-	173.6	173.0	134.7	136.1	-	126.2	127.1	91.8	94.0
Construction and mining machinery	-	134.9	136.2	118.5	119.0	-	93.8	95.5	79.5	79.8
Metalworking machinery	-	240.3	239.4	205.6	211.6	-	176.7	176.3	145.6	151.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-	163.1	166.2	155.1	154.3	-	113.0	115.6	104.5	103.7
General industrial machinery	-	227.5	225.5	211.6	212.5	-	144.1	143.3	130.3	131.0
Office and store machines and devices	-	132.0	132.6	124.1	123.6	-	89.3	90.2	82.7	82.1
Service-industry and household machines	-	185.6	187.2	158.5	163.8	-	137.3	141.1	113.3	118.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-	275.2	279.7	238.6	239.7	-	204.8	210.4	172.3	172.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,272.0	1,244.4	1,232.6	1,104.6	1,078.5	857.9	839.2	832.5	734.0	711.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-	407.1	405.6	363.7	360.2	-	277.3	277.9	238.6	235.1
Electrical appliances	-	37.0	37.0	33.1	31.9	-	27.4	27.5	24.1	23.0
Insulated wire and cable	-	26.9	27.9	24.6	23.2	-	20.4	21.4	18.6	17.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-	69.4	69.8	58.4	57.8	-	53.9	54.3	44.3	43.3
Electric lamps	-	27.6	27.4	25.1	24.6	-	23.8	23.7	21.3	20.8
Communication equipment	-	627.2	615.8	554.6	536.6	-	400.0	391.8	354.9	340.6
Miscellaneous electrical products	-	49.2	49.1	45.1	44.2	-	36.4	35.9	32.2	31.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,615.7	1,692.2	1,703.7	1,500.3	1,528.6	1,130.1	1,208.7	1,224.0	1,033.6	1,062.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	-	743.0	754.2	548.9	579.2	-	585.0	598.1	402.2	432.7
Aircraft and parts	-	736.5	735.3	755.2	751.2	-	451.0	451.3	474.1	471.3
Aircraft	-	434.0	434.0	458.9	455.9	-	266.9	266.0	291.4	289.1
Aircraft engines and parts	-	147.7	146.6	150.9	151.3	-	87.3	86.8	87.7	87.9
Aircraft propellers and parts	-	14.4	14.4	17.2	18.0	-	9.3	9.3	11.1	11.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-	140.4	140.3	128.2	126.0	-	87.5	89.2	83.9	82.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	-	144.3	148.0	141.1	142.1	-	120.6	124.3	118.1	119.2
Ship building and repairing	-	123.1	124.2	125.3	124.7	-	102.5	103.5	105.0	104.5
Boat building and repairing	-	21.2	23.8	15.8	17.4	-	18.1	20.8	13.1	14.7
Railroad equipment	-	57.8	55.8	45.3	47.3	-	43.3	41.7	31.2	32.7
Other transportation equipment	-	10.6	10.4	9.8	8.8	-	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	344.9	339.2	339.2	309.1	306.8	226.8	221.1	223.5	199.2	195.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-	65.6	63.9	57.5	57.5	-	35.7	35.0	30.8	30.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-	94.5	94.6	81.1	81.4	-	63.0	63.9	53.4	53.4
Optical instruments and lenses	-	15.2	15.0	13.8	13.6	-	10.4	10.1	9.1	8.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-	42.0	43.5	41.0	41.1	-	27.6	29.4	26.6	27.0
Ophthalmic goods	-	25.3	25.7	23.1	23.0	-	19.7	20.2	17.9	17.6
Photographic apparatus	-	65.7	65.0	64.8	64.9	-	39.7	39.3	38.9	38.5
Watches and clocks	-	30.9	31.5	27.8	25.3	-	25.0	25.6	22.5	19.9

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958
Durable Goods—Continued										
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	505.2	479.1	485.2	463.7	444.0	403.1	378.5	385.3	365.6	346.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-	44.2	45.2	43.1	42.6	-	34.4	35.5	33.5	32.8
Musical instruments and parts	-	15.5	15.7	15.9	14.7	-	12.4	12.6	13.0	11.8
Toys and sporting goods	-	84.6	87.5	89.7	84.2	-	71.1	73.7	75.5	70.1
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-	31.1	30.8	29.8	28.7	-	23.0	22.7	21.6	20.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-	59.0	59.5	59.6	54.6	-	47.5	47.9	47.9	43.1
Fabricated plastics products	-	91.4	92.1	82.8	80.6	-	71.3	72.3	64.0	61.6
Other manufacturing industries	-	153.3	154.4	142.8	138.6	-	118.8	120.6	110.1	106.2
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,607.9	1,523.4	1,479.2	1,621.4	1,529.7	1,157.6	1,070.6	1,029.6	1,172.0	1,080.6
Meat products	-	305.7	305.8	310.0	307.2	-	245.7	244.5	246.0	243.8
Dairy products	-	104.4	104.4	105.7	107.4	-	72.2	72.3	71.5	73.0
Canning and preserving	-	256.7	214.2	342.0	254.5	-	222.2	179.9	306.9	220.2
Grain-mill products	-	116.0	115.6	117.0	116.0	-	80.4	79.7	82.4	81.4
Bakery products	-	287.9	284.6	286.0	287.3	-	163.0	162.3	166.3	167.1
Sugar	-	26.2	25.9	26.8	27.1	-	20.5	20.1	21.4	21.6
Confectionery and related products	-	69.1	71.0	75.5	68.6	-	55.1	57.0	61.5	54.6
Beverages	-	220.0	216.4	216.6	220.2	-	117.7	116.0	117.7	120.9
Miscellaneous food products	-	137.4	141.3	141.8	141.4	-	93.8	97.8	98.3	98.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	98.7	77.0	79.9	96.3	79.4	88.8	67.3	69.9	85.5	69.5
Cigarettes	-	35.6	37.5	36.9	36.3	-	30.7	32.4	32.0	31.3
Cigars	-	25.5	27.0	28.6	27.7	-	24.0	25.4	26.9	26.1
Tobacco and snuff	-	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.4	-	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-	9.1	8.5	24.3	9.0	-	6.9	6.3	21.2	6.7
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	984.5	965.2	975.1	946.4	920.4	892.0	873.0	882.8	855.2	830.2
Scouring and combing plants	-	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	-	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Yarn and thread mills	-	110.9	112.0	108.3	104.4	-	102.5	103.1	99.9	96.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	-	396.5	399.1	398.1	392.9	-	368.7	371.3	370.1	365.3
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	-	29.9	30.2	27.6	26.8	-	26.1	26.6	23.9	23.2
Knitting mills	-	221.0	224.9	215.3	204.6	-	200.7	204.8	195.0	184.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-	88.7	89.6	84.9	82.9	-	76.7	77.6	73.8	71.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-	45.6	45.7	43.3	41.7	-	38.0	38.0	35.3	33.8
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-	9.8	10.2	10.4	9.9	-	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Miscellaneous textile goods	-	57.0	57.7	52.9	51.7	-	46.5	47.3	43.1	42.0
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,238.5	1,177.8	1,200.2	1,172.1	1,120.7	1,107.3	1,047.6	1,067.9	1,044.3	992.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-	106.1	113.3	107.2	103.1	-	94.4	101.4	95.0	90.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-	339.1	340.5	314.5	307.3	-	309.3	310.5	287.0	279.9
Women's outerwear	-	329.5	336.7	348.9	328.1	-	293.1	299.4	312.2	291.4
Women's, children's under garments	-	112.7	116.8	112.6	106.5	-	100.1	104.4	100.9	94.5
Millinery	-	18.3	13.7	20.4	16.7	-	16.2	11.5	18.4	14.7
Children's outerwear	-	74.1	76.8	76.0	75.4	-	65.9	68.5	67.4	66.5
Fur goods	-	9.6	9.9	10.7	11.2	-	7.3	7.5	8.2	8.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-	57.2	60.7	58.3	53.1	-	51.3	54.6	52.7	47.4
Other fabricated textile products	-	131.2	131.8	123.5	119.3	-	110.0	110.1	102.5	98.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	567.9	561.9	565.0	550.2	537.8	455.8	449.5	453.3	441.7	429.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-	276.9	277.9	272.3	265.3	-	225.9	227.0	222.7	215.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	-	152.1	153.8	149.9	146.0	-	121.3	123.0	120.0	116.1
Other paper and allied products	-	132.9	133.3	128.0	126.5	-	102.3	103.3	99.0	97.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	868.4	865.4	862.8	847.8	844.2	554.6	551.3	554.9	541.7	537.2
Newspapers	-	323.9	322.0	315.7	315.8	-	159.7	160.7	156.3	155.7
Periodicals	-	61.4	60.6	60.0	59.5	-	25.2	25.8	24.7	24.1
Books	-	57.6	57.1	54.8	54.3	-	35.1	35.2	33.3	32.9
Commercial printing	-	222.6	222.6	218.1	218.0	-	178.7	178.9	175.1	174.6
Lithographing	-	65.7	66.0	65.2	65.0	-	49.6	49.9	49.4	49.1
Greeting cards	-	20.5	20.8	21.1	20.5	-	14.7	15.5	15.4	14.7
Bookbinding and related industries	-	45.8	46.0	45.4	44.2	-	36.0	36.3	35.7	34.7
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	-	67.9	67.7	67.5	66.9	-	52.3	52.6	51.8	51.4

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued										
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	853.1	846.1	843.2	816.0	805.9	532.3	526.5	526.9	504.1	495.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-	103.2	102.2	101.0	100.8	-	69.0	68.1	66.0	65.6
Industrial organic chemicals	-	329.9	326.7	310.4	305.9	-	205.8	204.4	190.0	186.4
Drugs and medicines	-	104.3	103.2	103.9	103.7	-	56.9	56.8	57.5	57.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	-	51.4	50.9	50.0	49.2	-	30.4	30.3	30.4	29.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-	75.2	75.9	74.4	73.4	-	45.0	45.4	45.0	44.0
Gum and wood chemicals	-	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.9	-	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.5
Fertilizers	-	31.7	34.1	30.9	30.2	-	21.8	24.3	21.4	20.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-	37.3	37.6	36.0	35.3	-	24.5	24.7	23.9	23.1
Miscellaneous chemicals	-	105.3	105.1	101.6	99.5	-	66.7	66.8	63.5	61.8
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	238.5	238.8	238.3	239.2	239.7	160.0	160.2	160.4	157.4	157.4
Petroleum refining	-	190.5	190.2	192.9	193.5	-	122.3	122.3	121.3	121.5
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	-	48.3	48.1	46.3	46.2	-	37.9	38.1	36.1	35.9
RUBBER PRODUCTS	261.4	260.4	255.8	238.9	233.0	199.5	199.2	196.1	181.2	175.1
Tires and inner tubes	-	102.3	97.0	98.1	96.6	-	74.8	70.7	72.5	71.0
Rubber footwear	-	22.5	22.3	20.6	20.1	-	18.2	18.2	16.4	15.9
Other rubber products	-	135.6	136.5	120.2	116.3	-	106.2	107.2	92.3	88.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	383.1	375.5	374.4	362.5	354.5	342.4	335.2	333.9	323.2	316.7
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	-	37.0	37.4	37.3	36.3	-	32.5	33.1	33.1	32.2
Industrial leather belting and packing	-	5.1	5.1	3.9	3.7	-	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-	19.5	19.9	18.4	18.1	-	17.5	17.9	16.5	16.2
Footwear (except rubber)	-	252.0	252.2	240.6	238.8	-	227.1	227.0	216.8	215.4
Luggage	-	15.5	15.3	15.8	14.7	-	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.2
Handbags and small leather goods	-	30.5	28.8	31.4	28.0	-	26.8	25.0	27.5	24.8
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	-	15.9	15.7	15.1	14.9	-	14.2	13.9	13.3	13.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,926	3,951	3,944	3,897	3,907	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION	2,566	2,592	2,602	2,520	2,526	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate railroads	-	960.9	967.8	965.1	957.9	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	846.2	850.3	844.4	837.5	-	-	-	-	-
Local railways and bus lines	-	92.4	92.5	95.1	95.4	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	-	858.3	853.9	787.0	790.7	-	-	-	-	-
Other transportation and services	-	680.1	687.6	672.4	681.8	-	-	-	-	-
Bus lines, except local	-	42.2	41.2	43.2	43.2	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation (common carrier)	-	146.8	145.4	142.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	-	25.8	25.6	26.4	26.7	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	749	749	744	764	769	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone	-	711.1	705.7	725.6	730.3	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraph	-	37.3	37.3	37.8	38.3	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	611	610	598	613	612	-	543	533	547	548
Gas and electric utilities	-	586.0	574.7	589.1	588.8	-	521.7	512.0	525.8	526.9
Electric light and power utilities	-	259.2	258.2	261.9	262.0	-	225.2	224.7	226.3	226.6
Gas utilities	-	156.1	154.6	155.6	155.1	-	140.3	139.3	141.1	141.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-	170.7	161.9	171.6	171.7	-	156.2	148.0	158.4	158.9
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	-	23.9	23.6	23.5	23.5	-	21.3	21.0	21.0	21.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,326	11,318	11,352	11,011	10,984	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,076	3,074	3,054	2,994	2,989	-	2,652	2,637	2,601	2,597
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	-	1,822.3	1,813.2	1,744.6	1,737.1	-	1,593.1	1,584.4	1,526.3	1,520.6
Automotive	-	137.2	135.7	127.6	127.4	-	119.6	118.1	111.0	110.7
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	-	306.1	306.6	299.0	300.8	-	274.3	274.1	268.2	269.8
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	-	452.1	449.2	437.0	436.1	-	391.0	389.0	379.8	379.0
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	-	926.9	921.7	881.0	872.8	-	808.2	803.2	767.3	761.1
Wholesale distributors, other	-	1,251.8	1,240.9	1,249.7	1,252.2	-	1,058.7	1,052.1	1,074.4	1,076.6

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued										
RETAIL TRADE	8,250	8,244	8,298	8,017	7,995	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	1,401.2	1,400.5	1,422.4	1,350.9	1,336.7	-	1,303.7	1,326.4	1,252.8	1,238.6
Department stores and general mail-order houses	-	900.6	913.2	870.8	863.5	-	831.3	844.7	802.0	795.3
Other general merchandise stores	-	499.9	509.2	480.1	473.2	-	472.4	481.7	450.8	443.3
Food and liquor stores	1,600.8	1,594.6	1,616.6	1,582.1	1,590.7	-	1,463.4	1,489.9	1,468.2	1,478.0
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	-	1,151.6	1,173.4	1,130.6	1,139.1	-	1,073.3	1,100.7	1,060.5	1,069.6
Dairy-product stores and dealers	-	232.2	228.1	234.3	234.0	-	200.8	196.9	207.1	207.3
Other food and liquor stores	-	210.8	215.1	217.2	217.6	-	189.3	192.3	200.6	201.1
Automotive and accessories dealers	798.2	798.1	796.1	756.6	755.2	-	708.1	705.3	670.1	668.6
Apparel and accessories stores	566.9	573.3	602.2	546.7	552.4	-	522.0	550.5	496.8	503.0
Other retail trade[2]	3,882.8	3,877.6	3,860.8	3,780.9	3,759.6	-	2,106.8	2,090.6	2,065.4	2,058.3
Furniture and appliance stores	-	388.9	387.8	385.1	384.5	-	351.9	351.0	349.3	349.1
Drug stores	-	384.5	375.5	353.2	352.9	-	363.4	355.3	334.5	334.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,473	2,472	2,442	2,413	2,410	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and trust companies	-	649.2	638.4	621.9	621.6	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	96.4	95.1	85.6	85.2	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers and agents	-	913.8	902.4	906.1	903.7	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance agencies and real estate	-	812.6	806.5	799.2	799.6	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,596	6,607	6,623	6,452	6,465	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and lodging places	-	607.0	532.7	608.3	607.0	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:										
Laundries	-	317.5	316.9	314.3	317.7	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-	169.1	176.0	163.1	167.1	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	192.8	191.1	195.6	193.9	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	7,836	7,852	8,065	7,678	7,664	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL[3]	2,195	2,190	2,185	2,192	2,192	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,162.2	2,156.9	2,164.6	2,164.7	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	949.8	948.1	967.6	968.8	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	549.4	547.3	541.6	538.9	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	663.0	661.5	655.4	657.0	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	22.7	22.8	22.2	22.2	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL	5,641	5,662	5,880	5,486	5,472	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	1,479.4	1,519.1	1,443.9	1,443.7	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	4,182.3	4,360.7	4,041.9	4,027.9	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	2,345.9	2,617.5	2,230.2	2,223.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	3,315.8	3,262.3	3,255.6	3,248.4	-	-	-	-	-

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
[2] Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.
[3] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-3: Federal military personnel

(In thousands)

Branch[1]	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	Branch[1]	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
TOTAL	2,537	2,535	2,635	Navy	630.1	626.3	643.1
Army	863.2	862.0	898.6	Marine Corps	174.8	175.6	190.9
Air Force	838.7	840.4	871.6	Coast Guard	30.6	30.4	30.7

[1] Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

Table B-4: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	All employees			Production workers		
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959
Total	52,047	52,585	52,407	-	-	-
Mining	619	712	709	-	-	-
Contract construction	2,832	2,809	2,799	-	-	-
Manufacturing	16,051	16,586	16,527	12,083	12,628	12,600
Durable goods	9,112	9,638	9,573	6,744	7,284	7,244
Nondurable goods	6,939	6,948	6,954	5,339	5,344	5,356
Durable Goods						
Ordnance and accessories	143	143	140	73	73	73
Lumber and wood products	674	682	670	606	616	603
Furniture and fixtures	398	395	394	337	333	331
Stone, clay, and glass products	566	569	563	465	469	464
Primary metal industries	848	1,277	1,291	618	1,048	1,067
Fabricated metal products	1,071	1,109	1,106	839	872	870
Machinery (except electrical)	1,651	1,654	1,633	1,165	1,170	1,155
Electrical machinery	1,290	1,274	1,241	876	869	841
Transportation equipment	1,616	1,692	1,704	1,130	1,209	1,224
Instruments and related products	348	344	340	230	226	225
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	507	499	491	405	399	391
Nondurable Goods						
Food and kindred products	1,463	1,463	1,494	1,023	1,020	1,047
Tobacco manufactures	91	87	90	81	77	80
Textile-mill products	994	992	975	901	900	883
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,217	1,230	1,246	1,085	1,097	1,113
Paper and allied products	566	567	565	454	455	453
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	874	871	863	561	557	555
Chemicals and allied products	859	857	853	540	538	535
Products of petroleum and coal	236	236	236	157	157	158
Rubber products	263	266	256	202	205	196
Leather and leather products	376	379	376	335	338	336
Transportation and public utilities	3,897	3,922	3,928	-	-	-
Transportation	2,553	2,579	2,589	-	-	-
Communication	742	742	744	-	-	-
Other public utilities	602	601	595	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	11,494	11,459	11,425	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	3,076	3,089	3,085	-	-	-
Retail trade	8,418	8,370	8,340	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,436	2,424	2,418	-	-	-
Service and miscellaneous	6,563	6,574	6,525	-	-	-
Government	8,155	8,099	8,076	-	-	-
Federal	2,217	2,201	2,196	-	-	-
State and local	5,938	5,898	5,880	-	-	-

NOTE: Data shown last month for May 1959 should have read as follows: Government 8,079; Federal 2,181; and State and local 5,898. Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

(In thousands)

Region[1]	July 1959			June 1959			July 1958		
	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy
ALL REGIONS	216.6	123.1	93.5	217.4	124.2	93.2	220.2	124.7	95.5
North Atlantic[2]	101.3	60.2	41.1	100.6	59.9	40.7	100.5	57.5	43.0
South Atlantic	36.5	17.9	18.6	37.0	18.3	18.7	35.6	16.9	18.7
Gulf	22.1	22.1	-	22.1	22.1	-	25.8	25.8	-
Pacific	49.0	15.2	33.8	49.6	15.8	33.8	49.7	15.9	33.8
Great Lakes	3.8	3.8	-	3.8	3.8	-	4.5	4.5	-
Inland	3.9	3.9	-	4.3	4.3	-	4.1	4.1	-

[1]The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., R.I., Vt. The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va. The Gulf region includes all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in Ala., Fla., La., Miss., Tex. The Pacific region includes all yards in Calif., Oreg., Wash. The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in Ill., Mich., Minn., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Wis. The Inland region includes all other yards. [2]Navy data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

524037 O - 59 - 4

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Alabama	730.4	727.4	706.4	12.3	13.0	11.7	41.3	40.9	40.3
Arizona	282.7	294.0	277.9	15.3	16.2	15.6	16.5	25.0	27.4
Arkansas	346.4	346.6	339.7	6.8	6.8	6.2	19.0	18.8	21.2
California	4,688.2	4,662.0	4,466.9	33.6	33.3	34.0	299.8	293.6	289.1
Colorado	481.3	482.4	472.5	14.1	14.6	15.0	39.1	36.8	38.1
Connecticut	882.8	892.7	850.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	49.4	47.6	51.9
Delaware	153.2	152.7	149.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.3	12.2	13.2
District of Columbia	515.8	513.6	502.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	22.0	21.9	20.6
Florida	1,209.6	1,224.5	1,130.8	7.6	7.5	8.0	138.0	133.3	128.3
Georgia	996.2	993.4	956.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	63.2	61.6	57.8
Idaho	158.8	155.5	158.1	3.4	3.5	3.9	12.7	12.5	12.5
Illinois	(3)	3,455.7	3,302.6	(3)	29.7	30.5	(3)	178.7	176.8
Indiana	1,394.9	1,407.8	1,316.0	10.6	10.7	9.9	67.9	65.0	70.2
Iowa	(3)	663.5	635.3	(3)	3.3	3.4	(3)	41.0	36.8
Kansas	551.1	552.1	539.8	18.5	18.7	18.7	39.8	39.2	40.6
Kentucky	626.3	631.7	615.9	27.1	28.5	35.1	40.0	39.5	37.1
Louisiana	757.2	763.7	760.6	44.8	44.5	44.7	61.6	62.4	64.0
Maine	280.3	275.1	274.9	.5	.4	.3	15.2	14.1	14.7
Maryland	875.6	889.0	853.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	66.7	65.7	65.9
Massachusetts	1,827.7	1,839.4	1,793.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	82.0	81.6	83.2
Michigan	2,260.1	2,275.2	2,125.8	16.3	16.1	14.2	115.1	108.1	103.5
Minnesota	932.7	932.6	908.3	21.0	20.6	18.2	66.3	62.5	61.0
Mississippi	383.0	382.6	371.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	25.5	23.4	24.4
Missouri	1,289.6	1,299.9	1,266.3	8.4	8.1	8.1	69.2	68.0	67.3
Montana	167.8	167.8	165.0	9.3	9.4	8.3	14.8	14.1	12.8
Nebraska	365.8	371.4	352.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	25.9	25.0	20.2
Nevada	96.7	95.1	93.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	6.8	7.7	6.8
New Hampshire	193.1	191.7	184.2	.3	.3	.3	10.5	9.9	10.3
New Jersey	1,929.1	1,909.8	1,892.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	97.0	92.1	96.7
New Mexico	232.9	234.6	221.5	19.6	19.3	18.9	21.4	23.2	20.7
New York	5,949.2	5,995.1	5,906.5	9.7	10.4	10.0	267.1	275.2	267.0
North Carolina	1,094.4	1,098.3	1,061.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	57.7	58.0	60.4
North Dakota	123.5	122.5	122.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	13.9	12.9	13.7
Ohio	3,083.7	3,098.7	2,922.7	21.3	21.1	20.1	165.5	158.7	162.0
Oklahoma	554.1	557.7	549.6	52.2	51.9	48.0	34.9	34.7	34.0
Oregon	507.2	501.3	486.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	28.8	24.9	28.3
Pennsylvania	3,661.4	3,685.1	3,570.2	68.5	66.2	70.2	185.6	180.9	184.3
Rhode Island	282.1	282.5	272.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.5	20.8	19.7
South Carolina	530.4	529.3	520.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	29.8	29.5	29.6
South Dakota	135.0	135.5	131.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	10.8	10.5	9.4
Tennessee	873.5	874.3	842.5	7.8	7.7	8.0	47.2	45.9	42.6
Texas	2,447.5	2,450.4	2,399.5	126.8	126.7	125.8	180.5	177.5	165.3
Utah[4]	261.3	258.9	244.3	14.8	14.8	13.7	18.5	17.9	16.3
Vermont	112.8	108.0	109.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.3	7.6
Virginia	984.2	988.0	946.6	17.6	17.9	17.3	75.1	73.7	70.4
Washington	805.7	798.5	795.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	49.9	48.6	48.7
West Virginia	462.9	464.5	456.1	63.7	65.0	66.9	25.4	24.8	22.8
Wisconsin	1,157.1	1,152.2	1,105.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	61.7	59.3	57.6
Wyoming	97.2	95.9	94.8	8.7	8.9	8.9	10.0	9.6	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State–Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Alabama	238.4	234.8	227.4	48.0	48.0	47.9	141.1	140.4	137.7
Arizona	44.8	45.6	40.6	23.6	23.9	22.8	71.8	71.7	67.3
Arkansas	98.1	97.9	90.6	28.7	28.5	28.4	77.4	77.1	75.5
California	1,311.3	1,284.6	1,208.6	356.6	352.1	355.6	1,016.0	1,012.9	978.7
Colorado	76.2	82.3	76.6	45.4	45.0	45.0	118.8	117.1	113.6
Connecticut	392.0	401.2	366.1	45.9	46.2	45.7	153.6	156.0	150.1
Delaware	60.7	60.1	57.0	11.0	11.0	10.7	28.0	28.2	27.7
District of Columbia	20.4	20.3	19.2	28.9	28.6	28.7	83.3	83.0	82.4
Florida	184.6	190.0	167.7	97.2	96.2	93.9	332.9	337.6	311.0
Georgia	331.1	329.1	312.8	71.0	70.6	69.7	215.3	212.3	206.3
Idaho	30.5	29.2	29.4	15.7	15.6	15.8	38.0	37.6	37.3
Illinois	(3)	1,233.7	1,129.6	(3)	288.5	285.2	(3)	718.6	700.2
Indiana	602.4	605.2	535.9	94.6	95.4	92.1	267.4	268.8	264.9
Iowa	(3)	177.0	162.7	(3)	56.0	55.5	(3)	165.5	162.5
Kansas	118.5	118.5	116.3	57.1	56.6	55.6	129.0	129.0	127.4
Kentucky	168.6	169.5	154.1	54.2	54.5	53.9	133.4	132.3	133.8
Louisiana	144.2	146.0	142.4	81.3	81.4	83.5	175.1	175.2	176.1
Maine	107.9	106.6	104.0	18.8	18.4	19.4	53.9	53.1	53.6
Maryland	261.5	265.2	256.4	72.3	73.2	71.8	182.2	184.8	177.1
Massachusetts	671.5	685.0	639.4	104.3	104.4	109.2	370.0	374.4	370.3
Michigan	958.9	974.4	825.9	141.2	139.5	137.8	414.8	420.0	421.5
Minnesota	232.7	226.2	221.6	85.4	86.4	86.3	226.3	226.0	225.8
Mississippi	118.8	118.1	113.4	25.1	25.1	25.3	81.0	80.7	79.1
Missouri	386.9	386.1	370.8	119.6	120.6	120.8	300.3	304.9	299.7
Montana	20.5	20.2	21.1	20.4	20.3	19.8	39.1	39.1	39.1
Nebraska	65.6	65.0	60.6	38.9	38.7	38.2	90.8	90.9	88.9
Nevada	5.5	5.5	5.3	9.2	9.1	8.9	20.4	19.9	19.2
New Hampshire	85.7	86.3	79.1	10.3	10.2	10.4	33.2	32.6	32.3
New Jersey	779.7	775.4	753.6	148.1	142.6	149.3	356.2	353.6	357.2
New Mexico	17.4	17.0	16.0	21.1	21.0	20.3	49.8	49.6	46.8
New York	1,836.5	1,849.5	1,792.4	487.0	487.3	491.5	1,201.2	1,227.6	1,208.5
North Carolina	475.4	476.4	452.4	63.9	63.4	61.2	205.3	206.2	200.8
North Dakota	6.5	6.9	7.0	13.3	13.1	13.0	37.5	37.5	37.6
Ohio	1,278.3	1,281.6	1,151.8	211.8	211.5	204.5	588.2	586.1	577.9
Oklahoma	85.4	85.7	84.2	46.9	47.0	48.8	127.2	127.8	127.2
Oregon	155.9	153.4	144.5	46.3	45.7	46.6	109.1	107.0	104.9
Pennsylvania	1,441.4	1,449.6	1,370.0	280.6	286.6	282.6	687.5	690.8	676.7
Rhode Island	114.5	114.9	106.6	13.7	13.7	14.4	50.8	51.1	50.2
South Carolina	228.5	227.3	221.4	25.6	25.4	25.7	96.2	96.0	93.8
South Dakota	13.1	13.1	12.7	10.2	10.0	9.9	36.7	37.0	35.8
Tennessee	301.1	300.4	282.3	55.2	55.4	56.1	188.5	188.2	185.3
Texas	486.3	489.1	474.0	226.0	224.6	225.7	619.4	617.3	610.5
Utah[4]	46.7	43.7	40.1	23.2	23.1	23.2	57.3	57.4	55.0
Vermont	36.2	36.0	33.5	7.7	7.5	7.9	20.8	20.5	20.6
Virgina	264.6	264.8	251.4	85.9	85.7	84.4	207.1	207.0	199.9
Washington	231.9	226.4	226.9	62.7	61.5	62.9	172.3	169.3	171.3
West Virginia	128.3	129.1	121.2	46.6	46.4	45.4	82.6	82.7	82.5
Wisconsin	475.7	467.0	437.5	76.5	76.1	75.6	225.6	226.1	223.3
Wyoming	7.3	6.9	7.1	13.1	12.8	12.9	21.9	21.7	21.6

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State–Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Alabama	29.7	29.4	27.9	71.5	71.5	70.0	148.1	149.4	143.5
Arizona	13.1	13.0	12.1	38.5	38.1	35.0	59.1	60.5	57.1
Arkansas	11.6	11.6	11.5	38.6	38.5	39.1	66.2	67.4	67.2
California	230.9	226.5	219.5	621.2	617.4	597.1	818.8	841.6	784.3
Colorado	23.9	23.7	22.7	63.7	61.3	62.2	100.1	101.6	99.3
Connecticut	52.2	51.6	50.7	100.4	99.9	97.7	89.3	90.1	88.1
Delaware	5.8	5.7	5.6	17.2	17.3	17.1	18.2	18.2	17.9
District of Columbia[5]	25.6	25.3	25.1	75.2	75.6	72.4	260.4	258.9	253.9
Florida	71.9	71.0	65.9	181.5	181.8	170.0	195.9	207.1	186.0
Georgia	41.7	41.4	40.2	93.0	94.0	92.5	175.2	178.8	171.3
Idaho	5.3	5.3	5.2	18.2	18.8	18.9	35.0	33.0	35.1
Illinois	(3)	176.2	179.4	(3)	424.1	416.4	(3)	406.3	384.5
Indiana	51.9	51.7	51.5	124.8	126.5	121.0	175.3	184.5	170.5
Iowa	(3)	29.8	29.2	(3)	81.8	77.4	(3)	109.3	107.7
Kansas	22.5	22.4	22.2	63.6	63.4	61.2	102.1	104.3	95.8
Kentucky	21.9	21.7	21.9	73.3	73.6	73.4	107.7	112.0	106.6
Louisiana	30.9	30.7	30.2	85.6	86.2	85.5	133.7	137.3	134.2
Maine	8.5	8.4	8.5	30.5	28.6	30.4	45.0	45.5	44.0
Maryland[5]	41.8	41.4	41.1	107.3	109.7	104.3	141.2	146.4	134.5
Massachusetts	96.5	95.3	95.6	261.8	260.5	259.9	241.6	238.2	236.3
Michigan	76.1	75.3	74.8	221.7	220.3	240.3	315.9	321.6	307.7
Minnesota	45.8	45.0	45.4	117.2	120.0	114.8	138.1	145.9	135.3
Mississippi	11.1	11.0	10.8	37.1	36.9	36.3	78.6	81.6	76.5
Missouri	65.0	64.5	64.8	159.2	158.9	155.6	181.0	188.8	179.2
Montana	6.0	5.9	5.9	21.0	21.2	22.1	36.7	37.6	35.9
Nebraska	21.1	20.8	20.7	50.4	51.0	49.2	70.2	77.2	72.0
Nevada	2.7	2.7	2.5	30.7	29.1	29.9	18.2	17.9	17.5
New Hampshire	6.9	6.8	6.7	24.7	23.5	24.1	21.5	22.2	21.0
New Jersey	88.6	87.6	90.6	229.7	225.3	219.9	226.2	229.7	221.4
New Mexico	8.7	8.7	8.0	35.2	34.8	32.7	59.7	61.0	58.1
New York	469.9	464.1	467.4	901.9	890.6	894.7	775.9	790.4	775.1
North Carolina	35.7	35.5	34.7	103.9	104.2	103.0	149.7	151.8	146.1
North Dakota	4.8	4.8	4.8	17.5	17.8	16.7	27.7	27.2	27.2
Ohio	109.5	108.4	109.0	346.7	352.0	340.5	362.4	379.4	357.0
Oklahoma	23.2	23.0	23.0	61.4	61.9	61.6	122.9	125.7	122.8
Oregon	20.0	19.7	19.3	58.6	58.3	55.8	87.1	90.9	86.0
Pennsylvania	146.8	145.0	145.3	440.1	440.7	435.0	410.9	425.3	406.1
Rhode Island	12.7	12.6	12.5	31.7	31.1	31.2	38.2	38.3	37.4
South Carolina	15.8	15.8	15.7	42.6	42.6	42.7	90.3	91.1	90.3
South Dakota	5.4	5.5	5.3	19.0	18.5	19.1	37.4	38.5	36.4
Tennessee	34.2	34.0	33.3	95.5	97.1	94.1	144.0	145.6	140.8
Texas	116.8	116.4	114.5	287.3	286.9	283.5	404.4	411.9	400.2
Utah[4]	10.8	10.8	10.3	32.1	32.1	29.8	57.9	59.1	55.9
Vermont	3.8	3.8	3.8	19.9	16.1	19.7	15.4	15.6	15.3
Virginia[5]	43.4	42.9	41.1	105.9	105.4	101.9	184.6	190.6	180.2
Washington	36.7	36.1	34.8	93.2	92.3	92.7	157.3	162.5	156.1
West Virginia	12.0	12.0	12.5	45.0	45.0	44.3	59.3	59.4	60.5
Wisconsin	42.7	42.0	41.9	120.8	121.5	117.5	150.1	156.2	147.9
Wyoming	2.6	2.6	2.3	13.2	13.1	12.5	20.4	20.3	20.4

[1]Combined with construction.
[2]Combined with service.
[3]Not available.
[4]Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
[5]Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)

Industry division	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	204.1	201.2	194.9	91.5	91.3	88.2	145.6	151.8	140.4	58.7	61.0	57.3
Mining	8.1	8.7	7.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.5	.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Contract construction	14.2	13.9	12.4	6.0	5.8	5.4	8.8	13.9	14.9	4.0	5.2	5.6
Manufacturing	66.4	64.0	63.0	18.0	17.6	17.6	28.9	29.5	25.0	8.9	9.1	8.6
Trans. and pub. util.	15.4	15.2	15.4	10.1	10.4	10.1	12.0	11.9	11.6	5.7	5.7	5.4
Trade	45.3	45.0	43.9	18.9	18.8	18.4	41.2	41.1	37.9	14.3	14.3	13.3
Finance	11.6	11.5	11.4	4.0	4.1	3.7	9.2	9.2	8.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Service	23.1	22.8	22.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	18.6	18.6	17.1	9.3	9.3	8.4
Government	20.0	20.1	18.8	24.8	24.9	23.4	26.8	27.1	25.1	11.7	12.5	11.5
	ARKANSAS			CALIFORNIA								
	Little Rock-N. Little Rock			Fresno			Los Angeles-Long Beach			Sacramento		
TOTAL	76.6	76.5	75.7	-	-	-	2,266.9	2,254.0	2,131.5	154.8	154.8	143.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	13.1	13.1	13.7	.3	.3	.2
Contract construction	6.1	5.9	7.3	-	-	-	135.3	132.1	123.0	11.6	11.3	10.0
Manufacturing	15.0	15.0	13.8	12.5	12.8	13.5	781.0	769.3	717.4	25.5	26.5	21.0
Trans. and pub. util.	7.9	7.8	8.0	-	-	-	142.2	141.1	140.6	11.3	11.0	11.3
Trade	18.2	18.3	17.5	-	-	-	492.2	489.8	468.2	29.2	28.6	27.7
Finance	4.8	4.8	4.8	-	-	-	114.6	112.8	108.6	6.2	6.1	5.8
Service	10.8	10.8	10.7	-	-	-	319.0	316.6	302.7	13.8	13.5	12.8
Government	13.9	13.9	13.7	-	-	-	269.5	279.2	257.3	56.9	57.5	55.0
	CALIFORNIA—Continued											
	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario			San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose		
TOTAL	-	-	-	250.3	249.1	233.6	967.7	965.4	936.6	170.8	161.2	154.3
Mining	-	-	-	.5	.5	.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	-	-	-	20.3	20.0	18.5	61.6	61.1	59.5	15.5	15.0	13.8
Manufacturing	36.3	36.1	33.1	73.3	72.6	66.7	203.3	200.0	192.6	64.4	55.1	56.1
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	13.4	13.1	12.8	106.7	105.9	105.9	8.9	8.6	8.4
Trade	-	-	-	48.2	48.0	46.5	211.9	211.3	204.5	30.4	30.2	28.7
Finance	-	-	-	10.3	10.2	9.7	65.3	64.4	63.6	6.3	6.2	5.8
Service	-	-	-	32.3	31.9	30.4	127.4	127.3	124.3	22.3	22.8	20.6
Government	-	-	-	52.0	52.8	48.6	189.7	193.6	184.3	22.9	23.2	20.8
	CALIFORNIA—Continued			COLORADO			CONNECTICUT					
	Stockton			Denver			Bridgeport			Hartford		
TOTAL	-	-	-	297.5	294.2	285.5	113.5	115.9	111.5	209.4	210.8	204.4
Mining	-	-	-	3.9	3.8	4.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction	-	-	-	24.2	22.8	20.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	10.9	10.8	11.0
Manufacturing	13.1	11.7	11.8	57.8	57.4	52.9	60.6	62.2	58.6	75.2	75.4	70.9
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	29.4	29.2	29.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	9.0	9.2	8.9
Trade	-	-	-	74.2	73.1	71.9	19.1	19.6	19.0	40.9	42.1	40.4
Finance	-	-	-	18.2	18.2	17.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	30.5	30.3	30.3
Service	-	-	-	40.0	39.3	38.7	10.4	10.5	10.3	21.6	21.8	21.3
Government	-	-	-	49.8	50.4	50.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	21.3	21.2	21.6
	CONNECTICUT—Continued											
	New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury		
TOTAL	39.3	39.7	36.7	121.8	123.2	119.1	55.2	55.5	52.5	65.6	67.0	61.2
Mining	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing	24.0	24.2	21.7	42.7	43.5	41.2	22.7	22.9	20.5	38.0	39.0	34.0
Trans. and pub. util.	1.8	1.9	1.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Trade	5.4	5.6	5.3	22.9	23.5	22.6	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.8	9.5
Finance	.9	.9	.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Service	2.9	2.9	2.8	17.8	17.9	17.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	6.1	6.1	5.8
Government	2.7	2.8	2.8	10.8	10.9	10.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.5
	DELAWARE			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			FLORIDA					
	Wilmington			Washington			Jacksonville			Miami		
TOTAL	130.2	130.5	127.2	685.6	683.1	665.5	134.1	133.8	129.6	293.1	293.2	276.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	9.9	9.9	10.8	45.4	45.1	44.0	11.2	11.5	10.6	31.7	29.4	30.5
Manufacturing	57.4	57.5	54.7	32.9	32.8	30.8	20.6	19.9	19.1	37.8	39.2	35.5
Trans. and pub. util.	8.3	8.3	8.2	46.8	46.3	45.6	14.0	14.0	14.1	32.8	33.0	33.4
Trade	22.5	22.6	22.0	132.4	131.9	130.1	37.8	37.8	37.2	82.3	82.0	78.9
Finance	5.2	5.1	5.0	35.5	35.1	34.9	12.4	12.1	12.0	19.1	19.0	18.3
Service	14.5	14.7	14.1	106.3	106.4	101.0	16.8	16.8	16.6	57.2	56.2	50.8
Government	12.4	12.4	12.4	286.3	285.5	279.1	21.3	21.7	20.1	32.2	34.4	28.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division–Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
	FLORIDA—Continued			GEORGIA						IDAHO		
	Tampa-St. Petersburg			Atlanta			Savannah			Boise		
TOTAL	181.5	182.2	172.7	354.8	353.9	339.6	54.9	55.5	53.3	24.7	24.4	24.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	23.3	22.4	21.9	25.1	25.0	23.3	5.1	5.4	5.1	2.3	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing	34.1	34.7	31.3	86.1	86.1	80.6	15.5	15.6	14.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Trans. and pub. util.	14.0	14.0	13.3	34.3	34.1	33.4	6.2	6.3	6.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Trade	53.6	53.8	51.8	90.9	89.8	88.0	12.1	12.0	11.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
Finance	9.4	9.3	9.3	25.3	24.9	24.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.4
Service	23.8	23.8	22.9	45.4	45.9	43.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	3.5	3.4	3.5
Government	23.3	24.2	22.4	47.7	48.1	45.9	7.2	7.5	6.9	5.4	5.4	5.2
	ILLINOIS									INDIANA		
	Chicago			Peoria*			Rockford*			Evansville		
TOTAL	(3)	2,550.1	2,457.2	(3)	(3)	86.8	(3)	(3)	69.6	63.5	63.4	63.1
Mining	(3)	5.9	5.8	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(2)	1.6	1.6	1.6
Contract construction	(3)	127.6	132.5	(3)	(3)	4.4	(3)	(3)	4.5	2.7	2.6	3.1
Manufacturing	(3)	971.2	896.3	(3)	(3)	33.9	(3)	(3)	36.0	26.0	26.0	25.3
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	214.2	211.1	(3)	(3)	6.4	(3)	(3)	2.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
Trade	(3)	519.1	511.1	(3)	(3)	21.0	(3)	(3)	12.8	13.5	13.4	13.7
Finance	(3)	147.0	149.2	(3)	(3)	3.7	(3)	(3)	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Service	(3)	329.1	320.6	(3)	(3)	9.5	(3)	(3)	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
Government	(3)	236.1	230.6	(3)	(3)	7.9	(3)	(3)	4.1	5.6	5.8	5.3
	INDIANA—Continued									IOWA		
	Fort Wayne			Indianapolis			South Bend			Des Moines		
TOTAL	81.2	81.0	76.6	288.5	288.3	272.8	81.1	82.6	70.9	(3)	100.9	97.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.5	3.5	3.9	13.2	12.8	13.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	(3)	6.4	5.5
Manufacturing	35.9	35.8	31.3	103.5	102.8	92.1	40.0	40.6	31.0	(3)	23.1	23.1
Trans. and pub. util.	6.3	6.2	6.4	21.4	21.7	20.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	(3)	8.7	8.5
Trade	17.5	17.4	17.4	65.1	65.2	63.1	14.8	14.9	14.4	(3)	24.5	24.1
Finance	4.2	4.1	4.2	17.9	17.7	18.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	(3)	11.6	11.1
Service	7.7	7.7	7.5	29.3	29.5	28.4	9.3	9.7	9.1	(3)	13.4	13.1
Government	6.1	6.3	5.9	38.1	38.6	37.2	5.3	5.6	5.2	(3)	13.4	12.9
	KANSAS						KENTUCKY			LOUISIANA		
	Topeka			Wichita			Louisville			Baton Rouge		
TOTAL	47.6	47.1	48.4	122.1	122.5	125.2	244.9	246.4	235.3	70.1	70.2	70.5
Mining	.1	.1	.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4
Contract construction	3.6	3.4	4.6	6.6	6.5	7.5	15.2	14.6	13.8	8.9	8.6	8.1
Manufacturing	6.7	6.7	6.3	48.5	48.8	51.2	89.9	90.0	83.9	19.2	19.1	19.6
Trans. and pub. util.	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	21.9	22.6	22.0	4.7	4.6	4.5
Trade	9.3	9.3	9.1	25.9	25.9	26.0	51.1	50.5	49.8	15.0	15.1	15.6
Finance	2.7	2.6	2.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	11.5	11.4	11.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Service	6.2	6.3	6.2	14.0	13.8	13.5	30.2	30.9	31.1	6.6	6.6	6.5
Government	11.9	11.8	12.5	13.3	13.7	13.1	25.1	26.4	23.4	12.1	12.6	12.7
	LOUISIANA—Continued						MAINE					
	New Orleans			Shreveport			Lewiston-Auburn			Portland		
TOTAL	273.9	275.3	276.3	71.8	71.2	71.4	27.0	26.8	25.4	52.9	51.8	52.2
Mining	7.3	7.3	7.4	5.2	5.0	5.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	18.0	18.2	19.8	6.8	6.7	7.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.7	3.2	3.6
Manufacturing	44.8	46.2	45.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	14.3	14.4	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.3
Trans. and pub. util.	42.6	43.2	43.5	9.2	9.1	9.1	.9	.9	1.0	5.8	5.6	6.1
Trade	71.4	71.0	71.1	20.0	19.8	19.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	14.5	14.3	14.3
Finance	15.3	15.3	15.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	.7	.7	.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Service	39.9	39.7	40.1	8.7	8.7	8.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.2	8.1	8.3
Government	34.6	34.4	33.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.0	4.1	4.0
	MARYLAND						MASSACHUSETTS					
	Baltimore			Boston			Fall River[4]			New Bedford[4]		
TOTAL	595.9	606.9	575.2	997.6	1,007.9	979.5	40.1	41.1	38.6	45.9	47.8	46.5
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	40.8	40.1	38.3	48.3	48.4	49.0	-	-	-	1.7	1.4	1.0
Manufacturing	193.3	197.2	186.9	289.6	294.5	275.2	22.3	23.3	21.2	24.7	26.9	25.7
Trans. and pub. util.	53.9	54.7	53.6	66.7	67.2	68.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Trade	118.8	121.0	114.0	220.7	226.0	221.0	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.7
Finance	31.5	31.3	31.2	69.9	69.3	70.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	71.5	73.4	69.2	164.9	166.7	161.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	85.1	88.2	81.0	137.5	135.8	134.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
	MASSACHUSETTS—Continued						MICHIGAN					
	Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester			Detroit			Flint		
TOTAL	152.1	153.6	149.3	96.7	98.2	95.1	1,155.1	1,162.4	1,089.4	109.9	111.5	96.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	.8	.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.4	6.1	5.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	52.2	48.1	48.3	4.7	4.3	3.8
Manufacturing	64.1	65.4	61.9	45.1	45.9	42.8	509.3	520.3	443.2	62.2	63.7	50.1
Trans. and pub. util.	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	68.7	69.6	69.6	4.2	4.1	4.2
Trade	29.1	29.7	29.6	17.2	17.7	17.9	221.1	222.2	222.9	17.5	17.8	17.7
Finance	8.0	7.9	7.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	47.1	46.7	46.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
Service	19.0	19.3	19.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	127.3	127.6	134.4	9.1	9.0	8.5
Government	17.5	17.2	17.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	128.6	127.3	123.7	9.8	10.2	10.0
	MICHIGAN—Continued											
	Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon-Muskegon Heights			Saginaw		
TOTAL	113.4	113.7	97.9	79.4	81.4	71.5	47.1	47.1	42.4	54.1	54.6	48.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.6	6.3	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Manufacturing	50.8	51.3	39.1	27.6	27.8	22.6	26.7	26.5	22.2	26.0	26.3	21.1
Trans. and pub. util.	8.0	8.0	8.0	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.6
Trade	21.5	21.4	21.2	12.8	13.2	11.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	9.9	10.0	9.8
Finance	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	.8	.8	.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service	12.7	12.7	10.9	7.1	7.0	6.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
Government	9.3	9.5	8.9	21.4	23.1	21.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0
	MINNESOTA						MISSISSIPPI			MISSOURI		
	Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul			Jackson			Kansas City		
TOTAL	40.0	40.6	39.9	530.9	533.8	518.9	59.0	58.9	59.0	383.7	386.8	369.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9
Contract construction	2.7	2.6	2.5	33.8	32.3	32.3	4.1	3.8	5.2	26.7	27.6	25.2
Manufacturing	8.3	8.2	7.8	150.0	149.9	143.6	11.6	11.4	11.1	105.1	105.5	99.1
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	6.9	6.4	51.3	51.4	51.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	42.2	41.8	41.3
Trade	9.6	9.4	10.0	129.4	129.9	128.6	14.2	14.2	14.0	98.5	99.4	94.1
Finance	1.8	1.8	1.8	33.9	33.2	33.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	23.8	23.7	23.8
Service	6.9	6.8	6.7	68.2	68.8	66.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	47.6	47.4	46.6
Government	4.8	4.9	4.7	64.3	68.4	62.4	11.8	12.2	11.7	38.9	40.4	38.5
	MISSOURI—Continued			MONTANA			NEBRASKA			NEVADA		
	St. Louis			Great Falls			Omaha			Reno		
TOTAL	713.1	716.3	700.4	19.7	19.9	19.3	159.5	159.1	149.1	31.1	30.3	30.2
Mining	3.2	3.2	3.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Contract construction	31.7	30.6	32.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	11.3	10.8	7.5	2.6	2.9	2.8
Manufacturing	265.8	266.1	254.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	37.0	36.4	32.8	2.3	2.2	2.1
Trans. and pub. util.	63.3	63.8	63.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	21.8	21.6	21.4	3.3	3.1	3.3
Trade	149.1	151.1	147.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	35.2	35.0	34.5	7.2	7.0	6.9
Finance	36.5	36.0	35.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service	86.8	87.6	87.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	22.0	22.9	21.4	9.8	9.1	9.4
Government	76.7	77.9	75.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	19.8	20.1	19.1	4.7	4.8	4.5
	NEW HAMPSHIRE						NEW JERSEY					
	Manchester			Newark-Jersey City[6]			Paterson[6]			Perth Amboy[6]		
TOTAL	42.1	42.4	40.5	810.3	808.6	802.6	412.6	411.0	403.7	167.3	163.3	160.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	.5	.4	.7
Contract construction	2.3	2.2	2.2	31.2	29.2	30.3	24.4	23.0	25.4	10.2	9.3	8.7
Manufacturing	18.1	18.2	17.1	331.6	332.4	323.2	177.4	178.0	172.3	83.1	80.9	79.8
Trans. and pub. util.	2.8	2.8	2.8	83.4	79.6	82.5	23.1	22.2	23.3	9.2	8.7	8.6
Trade	8.2	8.3	7.9	145.1	147.2	148.8	79.5	79.9	78.9	26.0	25.8	25.1
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.4	51.7	51.2	53.2	13.5	13.3	13.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Service	5.0	5.2	4.9	90.4	90.6	89.3	47.3	47.2	45.5	12.5	12.3	12.1
Government	3.3	3.3	3.2	76.7	78.2	75.1	46.0	46.0	43.6	22.7	22.8	22.2
	NEW JERSEY—Continued			NEW MEXICO			NEW YORK					
	Trenton			Albuquerque			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton		
TOTAL	100.3	101.3	96.7	77.0	76.7	72.0	203.1	202.9	205.4	78.3	78.4	76.7
Mining	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	4.9	5.0	4.3	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.9	6.5	7.5	3.7	3.7	3.2
Manufacturing	36.9	38.0	34.9	7.6	7.6	7.0	59.6	59.4	63.0	40.4	40.3	39.6
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Trade	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.9	17.7	16.5	39.7	40.0	40.4	12.9	12.8	13.0
Finance	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	8.5	8.6	8.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Service	14.0	14.0	13.0	17.1	16.8	16.0	27.0	26.3	26.5	6.3	6.4	6.1
Government	17.9	17.8	17.8	15.7	16.1	15.5	45.3	45.6	43.6	8.9	9.2	8.6

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Buffalo			Elmira[4]			Nassau and Suffolk Counties[6]			New York City[6]		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
	NEW YORK—Continued											
TOTAL	428.1	429.6	415.1	31.7	30.5	31.0	389.1	397.0	389.4	3,388.4	3,440.0	3,395.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.0	2.1	2.1
Contract construction	27.0	25.9	24.1	-	-	-	27.9	34.3	35.0	106.9	119.5	119.4
Manufacturing	177.7	179.4	167.6	15.0	14.0	14.9	113.2	113.2	109.2	903.5	916.9	898.5
Trans. and pub. util.	36.3	36.2	35.0	-	-	-	22.8	22.5	23.0	319.2	319.3	323.6
Trade	82.3	82.3	83.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	83.2	85.4	86.7	710.4	732.8	717.4
Finance	14.6	14.5	15.0	-	-	-	14.9	14.7	14.5	376.7	371.7	374.8
Service	46.7	47.1	46.9	-	-	-	64.5	61.9	61.1	565.0	572.3	561.2
Government	43.7	44.2	43.1	-	-	-	62.6	65.0	59.9	404.5	405.4	398.8
	NEW YORK—Continued											
	New York-Northeastern New Jersey			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome		
TOTAL	5,416.5	5,469.8	5,399.0	216.8	215.7	211.0	147.1	148.2	143.4	101.1	101.0	98.3
Mining	5.1	5.1	5.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	224.2	238.7	242.6	10.9	10.3	10.6	5.9	5.8	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.4
Manufacturing	1,682.6	1,694.9	1,652.9	106.7	105.2	102.7	57.8	57.9	54.1	40.1	40.7	39.1
Trans. and pub. util.	474.7	469.1	477.9	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.6	10.5	11.0	5.8	5.8	5.5
Trade	1,092.1	1,120.8	1,106.4	37.6	38.3	37.0	29.7	30.7	29.9	16.9	17.0	16.7
Finance	472.2	466.3	471.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.3	3.6	3.6	3.6
Service	819.4	823.4	809.4	23.5	23.7	22.9	19.6	19.4	19.4	9.8	9.5	9.7
Government	646.0	651.5	632.9	20.2	20.5	20.0	16.1	16.5	15.7	21.5	21.5	20.4
	NEW YORK—Continued			NORTH CAROLINA								
	Westchester County[6]			Charlotte			Greensboro-High Point			Winston-Salem		
TOTAL	216.0	217.0	214.7	92.2	92.6	89.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	19.7	19.8	21.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	63.8	63.0	58.5	25.2	25.3	23.8	44.2	45.7	43.6	37.7	37.4	35.1
Trans. and pub. util.	14.8	14.7	14.9	9.6	9.5	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	43.0	45.0	45.0	27.3	27.3	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	11.2	11.2	11.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	37.3	36.8	37.7	10.5	10.6	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	26.2	26.6	25.9	7.5	8.1	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO								
	Fargo			Akron			Canton			Cincinnati		
TOTAL	23.7	24.0	22.7	179.3	169.1	170.1	112.7	114.2	103.0	394.9	398.3	384.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.6	.7	.6	.4	.3	.3
Contract construction	3.5	3.3	2.6	8.9	7.9	8.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	19.0	19.2	19.2
Manufacturing	1.8	2.3	2.2	85.2	77.0	79.7	57.6	58.6	49.0	156.1	157.2	148.2
Trans. and pub. util.	2.6	2.5	2.5	12.1	12.1	12.4	7.0	7.0	6.7	33.1	33.1	32.4
Trade	7.5	7.4	7.3	35.6	34.5	33.4	20.0	19.8	19.1	79.2	79.5	78.1
Finance	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	18.6	18.5	19.4
Service	3.2	3.2	3.0	19.1	19.2	18.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	48.7	48.8	48.5
Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	13.9	13.9	13.2	8.5	9.0	8.4	39.9	41.7	38.8
	OHIO—Continued											
	Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton			Toledo		
TOTAL	692.5	699.5	654.9	252.6	251.4	236.5	223.3	224.6	209.6	158.0	158.6	149.6
Mining	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.7	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1
Contract construction	33.5	31.9	33.9	16.5	15.5	15.3	8.5	8.3	8.0	11.5	10.5	10.1
Manufacturing	288.0	292.8	256.5	69.7	69.7	62.5	96.0	96.1	84.1	58.7	59.4	52.7
Trans. and pub. util.	46.3	46.6	44.2	18.4	18.4	18.0	9.5	9.4	9.2	13.5	13.6	13.2
Trade	136.2	136.6	134.1	53.4	53.2	50.4	37.6	37.9	36.6	34.5	34.7	34.5
Finance	31.3	30.9	30.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Service	86.7	87.2	85.3	30.4	30.6	30.1	24.0	24.1	23.9	20.5	20.8	20.6
Government	70.1	73.0	70.0	48.9	48.8	45.0	41.9	42.8	42.5	13.7	14.2	13.1
	OHIO—Continued			OKLAHOMA						OREGON		
	Youngstown			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			Portland		
TOTAL	209.1	209.2	188.6	160.2	159.5	155.3	120.3	120.4	121.2	261.0	259.8	249.3
Mining	.5	.6	.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	12.2	12.2	13.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	10.7	10.5	9.1	12.0	11.7	10.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	15.4	14.1	15.4
Manufacturing	107.7	108.5	91.8	18.9	18.6	17.5	27.7	27.8	28.8	66.7	66.9	61.2
Trans. and pub. util.	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.3	28.5	28.2	28.7
Trade	35.7	35.6	34.5	38.2	37.8	36.9	29.3	29.5	28.4	63.5	62.4	60.9
Finance	4.6	4.5	4.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	14.3	14.1	13.8
Service	21.2	21.3	20.8	19.2	19.2	18.9	14.3	14.3	14.2	34.7	34.9	32.8
Government	16.6	16.3	15.4	43.4	43.7	43.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	37.9	39.2	36.5

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
	PENNSYLVANIA											
	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster		
TOTAL	177.9	177.1	171.2	-	-	-	138.9	138.4	135.0	-	-	-
Mining	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	8.1	8.1	7.9	-	-	-	8.4	7.2	8.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96.3	94.6	91.5	36.2	35.7	34.2	34.9	34.9	32.0	47.2	47.0	44.6
Trans. and pub. util.	11.0	10.9	10.7	-	-	-	13.3	13.2	12.9	-	-	-
Trade	27.6	27.9	27.0	-	-	-	23.6	23.8	23.3	-	-	-
Finance	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	6.1	-	-	-
Service	17.8	17.9	17.3	-	-	-	15.6	15.7	16.0	-	-	-
Government	12.0	12.6	11.7	-	-	-	37.1	37.6	36.4	-	-	-
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton		
TOTAL	1,451.5	1,464.7	1,430.4	794.7	802.6	767.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	2.2	2.2	2.2	13.3	13.0	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	78.4	77.8	78.1	44.3	42.5	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	539.2	541.9	518.8	313.2	320.5	294.1	51.4	51.1	47.2	29.1	29.7	29.8
Trans. and pub. util.	106.8	111.7	111.8	65.2	65.3	63.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	293.3	293.2	287.1	154.5	154.4	152.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	74.5	73.5	75.3	31.6	31.5	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	180.6	183.1	177.6	102.1	102.5	101.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	176.5	181.3	179.5	70.5	72.9	70.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued						RHODE ISLAND			SOUTH CAROLINA		
	Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			York			Providence			Charleston		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.1	279.3	269.5	54.7	55.0	53.6
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.1	18.5	17.4	4.4	4.2	4.0
Manufacturing	40.1	40.8	37.6	42.5	42.3	41.8	124.7	125.6	118.4	9.6	9.8	9.7
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	12.2	12.8	4.6	4.8	4.9
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.3	48.6	47.6	11.5	11.3	11.2
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	12.3	12.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.3	28.8	28.8	5.4	5.4	4.9
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.2	33.3	32.4	16.9	17.2	16.7
	SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued						SOUTH DAKOTA			TENNESSEE		
	Columbia			Greenville			Sioux Falls			Chattanooga		
TOTAL	67.1	66.8	66.3	-	-	-	26.2	26.0	25.5	89.9	90.0	88.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	4.7	4.6	4.8	-	-	-	1.9	1.8	2.0	4.1	4.3	3.2
Manufacturing	11.5	11.4	10.6	31.0	30.9	29.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	41.0	41.0	41.0
Trans. and pub. util.	5.0	5.0	5.2	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
Trade	14.6	14.6	14.4	-	-	-	8.0	8.1	7.6	16.0	15.9	16.0
Finance	4.3	4.3	4.1	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.9	4.8	4.8
Service	8.4	8.4	8.6	-	-	-	3.9	3.8	3.7	9.1	9.1	8.8
Government	18.6	18.5	18.6	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.0	10.0	9.7
	TENNESSEE—Continued									TEXAS		
	Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			Dallas		
TOTAL	111.5	110.7	103.0	185.1	183.4	177.3	136.5	137.2	133.7	-	-	-
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.9	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	-	-	-
Contract construction	8.8	8.7	3.1	11.9	11.5	11.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	42.7	42.3	39.7	44.4	43.5	39.9	38.9	39.5	38.1	83.1	83.2	87.0
Trans. and pub. util.	6.6	6.6	6.7	16.0	16.0	15.9	11.1	11.1	10.8	-	-	-
Trade	21.5	21.4	20.7	49.3	49.3	47.0	30.1	30.2	29.4	-	-	-
Finance	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.9	9.0	8.7	9.5	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Service	11.3	11.3	11.0	24.4	24.4	24.3	21.0	21.1	20.7	-	-	-
Government	15.8	15.6	16.9	29.9	29.4	29.4	18.0	18.3	18.1	-	-	-
	TEXAS—Continued									UTAH		
	Fort Worth			Houston			San Antonio			Salt Lake City[7]		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.9	134.1	128.4
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	7.3	5.9
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	8.8	8.9
Manufacturing	53.5	54.1	51.3	89.8	93.5	90.7	23.7	23.5	22.5	23.4	22.8	21.2
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	13.5	13.6
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.3	35.2	34.1
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	8.3	7.9
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.1	18.2	17.2
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7	20.0	19.6

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
	VERMONT						VIRGINIA					
	Burlington[4]			Springfield[4]			Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond		
TOTAL	21.3	20.6	20.4	11.8	11.4	11.2	151.2	151.7	149.0	162.8	163.7	157.8
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	14.2	12.4	12.8	12.9	12.9
Manufacturing	5.0	5.0	4.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	16.0	16.1	15.8	41.6	41.9	39.6
Trans. and pub. util.	1.6	1.6	1.6	.7	.6	.7	15.9	15.9	16.8	15.2	15.2	14.8
Trade	5.4	5.3	5.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	35.3	35.4	34.8	39.3	39.2	37.4
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2	13.5	13.3	13.2
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.3	17.0	16.3	18.1	18.3	18.1
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.9	47.7	47.5	22.1	22.7	21.6
	WASHINGTON									WEST VIRGINIA		
	Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			Charleston		
TOTAL	340.2	338.1	334.1	75.7	75.7	74.9	74.8	73.4	73.3	90.8	90.5	87.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	7.7	7.6
Contract construction	17.0	16.3	16.1	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.9	4.2
Manufacturing	110.9	109.6	110.7	14.3	13.7	13.4	17.3	16.0	16.2	25.2	25.6	24.6
Trans. and pub. util.	28.8	28.1	28.8	8.3	8.1	8.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	10.2	10.1	9.8
Trade	75.0	74.4	71.6	20.2	20.2	20.4	15.0	15.2	14.9	19.5	19.3	18.4
Finance	20.2	19.9	19.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Service	40.5	40.1	40.3	12.0	12.1	12.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.6
Government	47.8	49.7	47.4	11.5	12.2	11.7	19.6	20.0	19.9	10.0	10.0	10.1
	WEST VIRGINIA—Continued						WISCONSIN					
	Huntington-Ashland			Wheeling-Steubenville			Milwaukee			Racine		
TOTAL	66.1	66.1	63.4	108.8	110.2	106.4	443.7	443.6	420.5	43.3	43.7	39.8
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	2.7	2.5	2.9	5.3	5.1	6.4	23.0	22.7	21.7	2.5	2.1	1.9
Manufacturing	25.1	25.2	22.0	50.3	51.7	47.3	200.8	199.3	179.8	22.1	22.5	19.8
Trans. and pub. util.	6.1	6.2	5.9	8.7	8.7	8.3	29.4	29.3	29.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Trade	14.2	14.2	14.5	19.0	18.9	19.0	80.5	80.8	80.6	6.7	6.8	6.7
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	20.9	20.5	20.9	.9	.9	.9
Service	6.7	6.7	6.6	10.4	10.3	10.0	48.6	49.3	47.3	5.1	5.1	4.7
Government	8.3	8.2	8.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	40.6	41.7	40.4	4.1	4.3	3.9
	WYOMING											
	Casper											
TOTAL	-	-	-									
Mining	3.5	3.2	3.6									
Contract construction	2.5	2.3	1.4									
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8									
Trans. and pub. util.	1.6	1.6	1.7									
Trade	4.4	4.3	4.3									
Finance	.8	.7	.6									
Service	2.1	2.0	1.9									
Government	-	-	-									

*1945 SIC and 1942 SSB Industrial Classification.
[1]Combined with service.
[2]Combined with construction.
[3]Not available.
[4]Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
[5]Combined with manufacturing.
[6]Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
[7]Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing

1919 to date

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1919	$22.08	46.3	$0.477	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920	26.30	47.4	.555	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921	22.18	43.1	.515	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	21.51	44.2	.487	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	23.82	45.6	.522	$25.78	-	-	$21.94	-	-
1924	23.93	43.7	.547	25.84	-	-	22.07	-	-
1925	24.37	44.5	.547	26.39	-	-	22.44	-	-
1926	24.65	45.0	.548	26.61	-	-	22.75	-	-
1927	24.74	45.0	.550	26.66	-	-	23.01	-	-
1928	24.97	44.4	.562	27.24	-	-	22.88	-	-
1929	25.03	44.2	.566	27.22	-	-	22.93	-	-
1930	23.25	42.1	.552	24.77	-	-	21.84	-	-
1931	20.87	40.5	.515	21.28	-	-	20.50	-	-
1932	17.05	38.3	.446	16.21	32.6	$0.497	17.57	41.9	$0.420
1933	16.73	38.1	.442	16.43	34.8	.472	16.89	40.0	.427
1934	18.40	34.6	.532	18.87	33.9	.556	18.05	35.1	.515
1935	20.13	36.6	.550	21.52	37.3	.577	19.11	36.1	.530
1936	21.78	39.2	.556	24.04	41.0	.586	19.94	37.7	.529
1937	24.05	38.6	.624	26.91	40.0	.674	21.53	37.4	.577
1938	22.30	35.6	.627	24.01	35.0	.686	21.05	36.1	.584
1939	23.86	37.7	.633	26.50	38.0	.698	21.78	37.4	.582
1940	25.20	38.1	.661	28.44	39.3	.724	22.27	37.0	.602
1941	29.58	40.6	.729	34.04	42.1	.808	24.92	38.9	.640
1942	36.65	42.9	.853	42.73	45.1	.947	29.13	40.3	.723
1943	43.14	44.9	.961	49.30	46.6	1.059	34.12	42.5	.803
1944	46.08	45.2	1.019	52.07	46.6	1.117	37.12	43.1	.861
1945	44.39	43.4	1.023	49.05	44.1	1.111	38.29	42.3	.904
1946	43.82	40.4	1.086	46.49	40.2	1.156	41.14	40.5	1.015
1947	49.97	40.4	1.237	52.46	40.6	1.292	46.35	40.1	1.171
1948	54.14	40.1	1.350	57.11	40.5	1.410	50.61	39.6	1.278
1949	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325
1950	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378
1951	64.71	40.7	1.59	69.47	41.6	1.67	58.46	39.5	1.48
1952	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.46	41.5	1.77	60.98	39.6	1.54
1953	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61
1954	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66
1955	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71
1956	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80
1957	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88
1958	83.50	39.2	2.13	90.29	39.6	2.28	75.27	38.8	1.94
1958: August	84.35	39.6	2.13	91.14	39.8	2.28 2.29	76.04	39.4	1.93
September	85.39	39.9	2.14	92.46	40.2	2.30	77.03	39.5	1.95
October	85.17	39.8	2.14	91.83	40.1	2.29	76.83	39.4	1.95
November	86.58	39.9	2.17	94.30	40.3	2.34	77.22	39.4	1.96
December	88.04	40.2	2.19	96.29	40.8	2.36	78.01	39.6	1.97
1959: January	87.38	39.9	2.19	94.94	40.4	2.35	77.81	39.3	1.98
February	88.00	40.0	2.20	95.11	40.3	2.36	78.01	39.4	1.98
March	89.24	40.2	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	79.00	39.5	2.00
April	89.87	40.3	2.23	97.75	40.9	2.39	79.00	39.5	2.00
May	90.32	40.5	2.23	98.64	41.1	2.40	79.40	39.7	2.00
June	91.17	40.7	2.24	99.36	41.4	2.40	79.60	39.8	2.00
July	89.87	40.3	2.23	97.03	40.6	2.39	80.00	39.8	2.01
August	88.70	40.5	2.19	96.12	40.9	2.35	80.00	40.0	2.00

NOTE: Data on hours of work based on the household survey are shown in tables A-15 through A-19.
Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1958
MANUFACTURING	$88.70	$89.87	$84.35	40.5	40.3	39.6	$2.19	$2.23	$2.13
DURABLE GOODS	96.12	97.03	91.14	40.9	40.6	39.8	2.35	2.39	2.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	80.00	80.00	76.04	40.0	39.8	39.4	2.00	2.01	1.93
Durable Goods									
Ordnance and accessories	105.32	104.14	100.69	41.3	41.0	40.6	2.55	2.54	2.48
Lumber and wood products	83.20	80.78	77.74	41.6	40.8	40.7	2.00	1.98	1.91
Furniture and fixtures	76.49	74.66	72.09	41.8	40.8	40.5	1.83	1.83	1.78
Stone, clay, and glass products	91.91	92.57	86.90	41.4	41.7	40.8	2.22	2.22	2.13
Primary metal industries	107.18	109.59	103.95	40.6	39.0	38.5	2.64	2.81	2.70
Fabricated metal products	98.06	97.41	92.52	41.2	41.1	40.4	2.38	2.37	2.29
Machinery (except electrical)	102.59	103.25	93.77	41.2	41.3	39.4	2.49	2.50	2.38
Electrical machinery	89.65	88.80	84.96	40.2	40.0	39.7	2.23	2.22	2.14
Transportation equipment	108.54	108.53	102.00	40.5	40.8	40.0	2.68	2.66	2.55
Instruments and related products	92.80	94.12	87.96	40.7	41.1	39.8	2.28	2.29	2.21
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	76.76	75.79	72.68	40.4	40.1	39.5	1.90	1.89	1.84
Nondurable Goods									
Food and kindred products	83.23	84.86	81.56	40.6	40.8	41.4	2.05	2.08	1.97
Tobacco manufactures	67.97	70.58	62.96	40.7	40.1	39.6	1.67	1.76	1.59
Textile-mill products	64.62	63.83	59.19	40.9	40.4	39.2	1.58	1.58	1.51
Apparel and other finished textile products	57.00	55.72	55.33	37.5	36.9	36.4	1.52	1.51	1.52
Paper and allied products	95.24	94.81	90.53	42.9	42.9	42.5	2.22	2.21	2.13
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	104.34	102.87	98.54	38.5	38.1	37.9	2.71	2.70	2.60
Chemicals and allied products	100.12	100.28	95.24	41.2	41.1	40.7	2.43	2.44	2.34
Products of petroleum and coal	118.49	120.35	110.29	41.0	41.5	40.4	2.89	2.90	2.73
Rubber products	107.93	107.75	96.80	43.0	43.1	40.5	2.51	2.50	2.39
Leather and leather products	60.48	60.74	58.19	37.8	38.2	37.3	1.60	1.59	1.56

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average overtime hours					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime[1]		
	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
MANUFACTURING	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.9	$2.16	$2.16	$2.08
DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.31	2.32	2.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.94	1.94	1.89
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	-	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.48	2.49	2.42
Lumber and wood products	-	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.7	1.90	1.90	1.83
Furniture and fixtures	-	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.77	1.78	1.73
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.13	2.12	2.04
Primary metal industries	-	2.4	3.1	1.4	1.3	2.73	2.74	2.64
Fabricated metal products	-	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.29	2.29	2.22
Machinery (except electrical)	-	2.9	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.41	2.41	2.33
Electrical machinery	-	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.17	2.16	2.12
Transportation equipment	-	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.58	2.57	2.48
Instruments and related products	-	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.22	2.23	2.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	2.3	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.83	1.84	1.80
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	-	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.00	2.01	1.92
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.72	1.70	1.63
Textile-mill products	-	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.0	1.52	1.52	1.47
Apparel and other finished textile products	-	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.48	1.48	1.48
Paper and allied products	-	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.9	2.10	2.08	2.03
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.37	2.35	2.28
Products of petroleum and coal	-	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.83	2.82	2.70
Rubber products	-	5.4	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.36	2.34	2.28
Leather and leather products	-	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.57	1.58	1.53

[1]Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

[2]Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities [1]

(1947-49=100)

Activity	Aug. 1959	July 1959	June 1959	Aug. 1958	July 1958
			Man-hours		
TOTAL	103.2	104.1	105.7	97.3	93.8
MINING	57.2	66.2	71.4	67.4	66.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	146.7	139.9	138.9	137.9	132.1
MANUFACTURING	100.0	101.5	103.3	93.5	90.2
DURABLE GOODS	102.2	108.4	111.7	94.0	92.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	97.4	93.4	93.2	92.8	88.0
Durable Goods					
Ordnance and accessories	326.3	322.2	325.0	293.5	295.1
Lumber and wood products	85.7	83.8	84.4	77.4	73.6
Furniture and fixtures	114.7	107.8	108.2	100.7	91.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	110.2	109.4	110.0	99.3	95.6
Primary metal industries	61.5	99.8	109.6	81.9	80.6
Fabricated metal products	109.0	110.5	115.3	101.3	97.3
Machinery (except electrical)	101.1	102.5	105.6	83.2	84.3
Electrical machinery	134.6	131.0	132.4	113.6	109.0
Transportation equipment	114.4	123.3	125.4	103.2	105.0
Instruments and related products	119.0	117.2	118.7	102.0	100.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	105.6	98.4	101.2	93.6	88.0
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	94.0	87.4	84.4	97.0	89.2
Tobacco manufactures	89.8	67.0	68.2	84.1	68.3
Textile-mill products	76.7	74.3	75.9	70.6	67.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	110.3	102.7	104.2	101.1	94.1
Paper and allied products	114.9	113.2	114.4	110.3	105.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	112.8	111.1	111.7	108.5	106.6
Chemicals and allied products	103.7	102.4	103.6	97.2	95.7
Products of petroleum and coal	86.9	88.1	86.8	84.3	85.5
Rubber products	107.9	108.0	99.2	92.1	86.1
Leather and leather products	95.3	94.5	94.0	88.3	87.2
			Payrolls		
MINING	-	105.1	115.4	103.6	101.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	243.3	240.0	232.8	223.1
MANUFACTURING	165.2	170.8	174.4	150.0	144.8

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in industrial and construction activities, in current and 1947-49 dollars [1]

Type of earnings	Mining			Contract construction			Manufacturing		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Gross average weekly earnings:									
Current dollars	$102.83	$111.49	$99.96	$115.88	$116.66	$111.90	$89.87	$91.17	$83.50
1947-49 dollars	82.33	89.55	80.68	92.78	93.70	90.31	71.95	73.23	67.39
Spendable average weekly earnings:									
Worker with no dependents:									
Current dollars	83.31	89.94	81.60	93.30	93.90	90.75	73.14	74.15	68.46
1947-49 dollars	66.70	72.24	65.86	74.70	75.42	73.24	58.56	59.56	55.25
Worker with 3 dependents:									
Current dollars	91.24	98.34	89.38	101.94	102.58	99.17	80.68	81.71	75.38
1947-49 dollars	73.05	78.99	72.14	81.62	82.39	80.04	64.60	65.63	61.24

[1] See footnote, table C-4.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
MINING	$102.83	$111.49	$99.96	39.1	41.6	39.2	$2.63	$2.68	$2.55
METAL MINING	99.07	107.79	96.13	38.4	41.3	38.3	2.58	2.61	2.51
Iron mining	101.95	116.18	104.43	35.4	40.2	36.9	2.88	2.89	2.83
Copper mining	98.00	106.60	89.78	40.0	42.3	37.1	2.45	2.52	2.42
Lead and zinc mining	88.85	91.66	86.55	38.8	40.2	39.7	2.29	2.28	2.18
ANTHRACITE MINING	75.48	82.75	79.77	(2)	30.2	30.8	(2)	2.74	2.59
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	99.16	126.49	97.85	30.7	38.8	32.4	3.23	3.26	3.02
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION:									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	117.73	112.56	110.83	41.6	40.2	41.2	2.83	2.80	2.69
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	98.54	98.08	91.94	45.2	45.2	44.2	2.18	2.17	2.08
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	115.88	116.66	111.90	37.5	38.0	37.3	3.09	3.07	3.00
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	117.46	117.46	110.57	41.8	42.1	40.8	2.81	2.79	2.71
Highway and street construction	115.08	113.88	106.50	43.1	43.3	41.6	2.67	2.63	2.56
Other nonbuilding construction	119.69	120.77	114.51	40.3	40.8	39.9	2.97	2.96	2.87
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	115.80	116.66	112.17	36.3	36.8	36.3	3.19	3.17	3.09
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	107.45	108.19	104.54	36.3	36.8	36.3	2.96	2.94	2.88
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	120.55	121.81	116.89	36.2	36.8	36.3	3.33	3.31	3.22
Plumbing and heating	130.99	128.78	124.64	38.3	38.1	38.0	3.42	3.38	3.28
Painting and decorating	115.96	114.52	108.42	35.9	35.9	35.2	3.23	3.19	3.08
Electrical work	143.19	143.91	137.11	38.7	39.0	38.3	3.70	3.69	3.58
Other special-trade contractors	113.05	116.28	111.51	35.0	36.0	35.4	3.23	3.23	3.15
MANUFACTURING	89.87	91.17	83.50	40.3	40.7	39.2	2.23	2.24	2.13
DURABLE GOODS	97.03	99.36	89.83	40.6	41.4	39.4	2.39	2.40	2.28
NONDURABLE GOODS	80.00	79.60	75.66	39.8	39.8	39.0	2.01	2.00	1.94
Durable Goods									
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	104.14	105.47	100.94	41.0	41.2	40.7	2.54	2.56	2.48
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	80.78	82.19	74.28	40.8	41.3	39.3	1.98	1.99	1.89
Sawmills and planing mills	79.13	80.70	73.66	41.0	41.6	39.6	1.93	1.94	1.86
Sawmills and planing mills, general	79.95	81.54	74.64	41.0	41.6	39.7	1.95	1.96	1.88
South[3]	54.10	53.68	50.43	42.6	42.6	41.0	1.27	1.26	1.23
West[4]	98.80	100.61	91.42	40.0	40.9	38.9	2.47	2.46	2.35
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	84.26	85.90	79.18	41.1	41.7	40.4	2.05	2.06	1.96
Millwork	83.18	84.20	79.73	41.8	42.1	41.1	1.99	2.00	1.94
Plywood	85.22	88.82	78.41	40.2	41.7	39.8	2.12	2.13	1.97
Wooden containers	60.53	61.12	58.15	40.9	41.3	40.1	1.48	1.48	1.45
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	61.45	61.15	59.83	41.8	41.6	40.7	1.47	1.47	1.47
Miscellaneous wood products	66.42	66.74	62.96	41.0	41.2	39.6	1.62	1.62	1.59
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	74.66	74.66	68.85	40.8	40.8	38.9	1.83	1.83	1.77
Household furniture	70.24	70.64	65.57	40.6	40.6	38.8	1.73	1.74	1.69
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	64.43	64.43	58.20	41.3	41.3	38.8	1.56	1.56	1.50
Wood household furniture, upholstered	72.37	74.29	69.01	38.7	39.1	37.3	1.87	1.90	1.85
Mattresses and bedsprings	83.63	82.21	80.73	41.4	40.9	41.4	2.02	2.01	1.95
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	86.74	85.90	77.81	41.7	41.1	39.1	2.08	2.09	1.99
Wood office furniture	70.42	69.01	63.11	43.2	42.6	40.2	1.63	1.62	1.57
Metal office furniture	94.66	96.12	82.06	40.8	40.9	36.8	2.32	2.35	2.23
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	96.59	95.91	86.14	41.1	41.7	38.8	2.35	2.30	2.22
Screens, blinds, and misc. furniture and fixtures	74.30	75.81	70.45	40.6	41.2	39.8	1.83	1.84	1.77
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	92.57	92.16	84.40	41.7	41.7	40.0	2.22	2.21	2.11
Flat glass	131.14	134.94	108.29	41.5	42.3	37.6	3.16	3.19	2.88
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	88.80	87.78	84.28	40.0	39.9	39.2	2.22	2.20	2.15
Glass containers	88.80	88.44	86.37	40.0	40.2	39.8	2.22	2.20	2.17
Pressed or blown glass	88.80	86.51	80.77	40.0	39.5	38.1	2.22	2.19	2.12
Glass products made of purchased glass	72.68	74.70	70.25	39.5	40.6	38.6	1.84	1.84	1.82
Cement, hydraulic	101.33	98.88	95.24	41.7	41.2	40.7	2.43	2.40	2.34

[1]See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Durable Goods—Continued									
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS—Continued									
Structural clay products	$82.39	$81.77	$76.19	41.4	41.3	40.1	$1.99	$1.98	$1.90
Brick and hollow tile	76.25	76.97	72.63	42.6	43.0	41.5	1.79	1.79	1.75
Floor and wall tile	86.92	83.43	77.18	42.4	41.1	40.2	2.05	2.03	1.92
Sewer pipe	79.78	78.38	76.63	39.3	38.8	39.5	2.03	2.02	1.94
Clay refractories	94.32	91.87	86.07	39.3	38.6	37.1	2.40	2.38	2.32
Pottery and related products	80.18	79.80	70.38	38.0	38.0	34.5	2.11	2.10	2.04
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	96.85	95.58	89.49	45.9	45.3	44.3	2.11	2.11	2.02
Concrete products	93.38	92.16	86.78	46.0	45.4	44.5	2.03	2.03	1.95
Cut-stone and stone products	74.74	76.59	72.94	40.4	41.4	40.3	1.85	1.85	1.81
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	96.41	97.86	85.75	41.2	42.0	38.8	2.34	2.33	2.21
Abrasive products	100.53	102.75	86.86	40.7	41.6	37.6	2.47	2.47	2.31
Asbestos products	103.68	103.53	88.75	43.2	43.5	39.8	2.40	2.38	2.23
Nonclay refractories	97.64	102.05	89.67	37.7	39.4	36.9	2.59	2.59	2.43
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	109.59	118.43	102.91	39.0	41.7	38.4	2.81	2.84	2.68
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	114.39	129.38	111.72	36.9	41.6	38.0	3.10	3.11	2.94
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products	114.45	129.79	112.10	36.8	41.6	38.0	3.11	3.12	2.95
Electrometallurgical products	104.27	102.29	100.65	39.2	39.8	40.1	2.66	2.57	2.51
Iron and steel foundries	99.14	101.02	86.16	40.8	41.4	37.3	2.43	2.44	2.31
Gray-iron foundries	98.40	100.02	84.22	41.0	41.5	37.1	2.40	2.41	2.27
Malleable-iron foundries	95.82	96.87	84.83	40.6	40.7	37.7	2.36	2.38	2.25
Steel foundries	103.12	106.08	91.50	40.6	41.6	37.5	2.54	2.55	2.44
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	106.04	104.86	98.55	41.1	40.8	39.9	2.58	2.57	2.47
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	95.53	96.88	90.46	41.0	41.4	39.5	2.33	2.34	2.29
Primary refining of aluminum	118.89	119.07	108.78	40.3	40.5	39.7	2.95	2.94	2.74
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	91.08	94.62	88.44	40.3	41.5	40.2	2.26	2.28	2.20
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	111.14	113.85	99.75	42.1	42.8	39.9	2.64	2.66	2.50
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	109.31	112.92	99.88	42.7	43.6	40.6	2.56	2.59	2.46
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum	115.37	116.62	101.26	41.8	42.1	39.4	2.76	2.77	2.57
Nonferrous foundries	98.82	100.77	91.96	40.5	41.3	39.3	2.44	2.44	2.34
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	114.13	118.71	102.83	41.5	42.7	39.4	2.75	2.78	2.61
Iron and steel forgings	117.14	116.44	103.60	41.1	41.0	38.8	2.85	2.84	2.67
Wire drawing	106.71	114.38	99.25	41.2	43.0	39.7	2.59	2.66	2.50
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	112.80	122.69	107.74	40.0	42.9	40.2	2.82	2.86	2.68
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	97.41	99.72	91.20	41.1	41.9	40.0	2.37	2.38	2.28
Tin cans and other tinware	116.24	113.42	107.68	43.7	42.8	42.9	2.66	2.65	2.51
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	91.84	93.34	84.46	41.0	41.3	39.1	2.24	2.26	2.16
Cutlery and edge tools	80.18	80.79	75.83	40.7	40.6	39.7	1.97	1.99	1.91
Hand tools	91.71	92.80	83.76	40.4	40.7	38.6	2.27	2.28	2.17
Hardware	94.58	96.98	86.80	41.3	41.8	39.1	2.29	2.32	2.22
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	92.34	93.43	86.19	40.5	40.8	39.0	2.28	2.29	2.21
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	94.25	96.48	88.85	39.6	40.2	38.8	2.38	2.40	2.29
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	91.62	92.06	84.85	40.9	41.1	39.1	2.24	2.24	2.17
Fabricated structural metal products	97.77	100.19	94.94	40.4	41.4	40.4	2.42	2.42	2.35
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	95.04	99.29	95.88	39.6	41.2	40.8	2.40	2.41	2.35
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	93.84	94.07	90.68	40.8	40.9	40.3	2.30	2.30	2.25
Boiler-shop products	100.04	100.61	94.96	40.5	40.9	39.9	2.47	2.46	2.38
Sheet-metal work	104.42	107.00	96.32	41.6	42.8	40.3	2.51	2.50	2.39
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	102.09	105.15	93.26	41.5	42.4	40.2	2.46	2.48	2.32
Vitreous-enameled products	85.17	86.97	79.76	43.9	44.6	42.2	1.94	1.95	1.89
Stamped and pressed metal products	108.78	111.45	97.69	42.0	42.7	40.2	2.59	2.61	2.43
Lighting fixtures	85.39	91.12	81.97	39.9	41.8	39.6	2.14	2.18	2.07
Fabricated wire products	85.97	92.60	82.89	39.8	41.9	39.1	2.16	2.21	2.12
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	98.47	101.48	87.86	41.9	43.0	39.4	2.35	2.36	2.23
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	116.64	129.72	107.61	43.2	47.0	42.2	2.70	2.76	2.55
Steel springs	110.50	110.33	91.30	42.5	42.6	38.2	2.60	2.59	2.39
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	101.94	104.30	86.79	42.3	43.1	37.9	2.41	2.42	2.29
Screw-machine products	91.72	93.70	84.10	41.5	42.4	39.3	2.21	2.21	2.14
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	103.25	104.75	93.77	41.3	41.9	39.4	2.50	2.50	2.38
Engines and turbines	108.27	112.44	99.57	40.4	41.8	39.2	2.68	2.69	2.54
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	108.47	115.62	108.13	38.6	41.0	39.9	2.81	2.82	2.71
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified	108.39	111.72	96.72	40.9	42.0	39.0	2.65	2.66	2.48
Agricultural machinery and tractors	102.54	106.55	97.84	39.9	41.3	40.1	2.57	2.58	2.44
Tractors	105.34	110.54	103.53	39.6	41.4	40.6	2.66	2.67	2.55
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	99.38	100.94	92.27	40.4	41.2	39.6	2.46	2.45	2.33

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Durable Goods—Continued									
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)—Continued									
Construction and mining machinery	$102.34	$105.72	$91.80	41.6	42.8	38.9	$2.46	$2.47	$2.36
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields	99.38	103.17	93.14	40.4	41.6	39.3	2.46	2.48	2.37
Oil-field machinery and tools	109.03	112.91	89.30	44.5	45.9	38.0	2.45	2.46	2.35
Metalworking machinery	112.94	115.83	99.58	42.3	42.9	38.9	2.67	2.70	2.56
Machine tools	103.91	105.50	88.43	41.4	41.7	37.0	2.51	2.53	2.39
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	108.47	108.99	97.52	41.4	41.6	38.7	2.62	2.62	2.52
Machine-tool accessories	119.39	123.36	106.00	43.1	43.9	40.0	2.77	2.81	2.65
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	98.00	99.22	88.65	41.7	42.4	39.4	2.35	2.34	2.25
Food-products machinery	99.48	101.76	94.48	41.8	42.4	40.9	2.38	2.40	2.31
Textile machinery	84.44	87.13	74.48	41.8	42.5	38.0	2.02	2.05	1.96
Paper-industries machinery	103.29	100.11	88.88	43.4	42.6	39.5	2.38	2.35	2.25
Printing-trades machinery and equipment	108.99	110.17	96.62	41.6	42.7	39.6	2.62	2.58	2.44
General industrial machinery	101.92	102.41	91.96	41.6	41.8	39.3	2.45	2.45	2.34
Pumps, air and gas compressors	97.41	98.59	89.54	41.1	41.6	39.1	2.37	2.37	2.29
Conveyors and conveying equipment	107.52	107.61	92.69	42.0	42.2	38.3	2.56	2.55	2.42
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	94.89	92.80	89.87	40.9	40.7	40.3	2.32	2.28	2.23
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	108.71	107.27	93.62	42.8	42.4	39.5	2.54	2.53	2.37
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	107.00	106.82	91.03	42.8	42.9	38.9	2.50	2.49	2.34
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens	98.67	97.64	91.87	42.9	41.2	39.6	2.30	2.37	2.32
Office and store machines and devices	100.94	99.38	93.60	41.2	40.4	40.0	2.45	2.46	2.34
Computing machines and cash registers	112.36	111.76	104.14	42.4	41.7	41.0	2.65	2.68	2.54
Typewriters	84.61	82.47	77.42	40.1	38.9	39.1	2.11	2.12	1.98
Service-industry and household machines	96.08	98.16	91.31	40.2	40.9	39.7	2.39	2.40	2.30
Domestic laundry equipment	99.47	99.29	96.16	40.6	40.2	39.9	2.45	2.47	2.41
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines	86.76	87.51	81.37	39.8	40.7	38.2	2.18	2.15	2.13
Sewing machines	96.40	99.07	87.01	40.0	41.8	38.5	2.41	2.37	2.26
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	97.04	98.98	91.77	40.1	40.9	39.9	2.42	2.42	2.30
Miscellaneous machinery parts	102.09	103.81	91.64	41.5	42.2	39.5	2.46	2.46	2.32
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	99.39	99.87	91.87	40.9	41.1	39.6	2.43	2.43	2.32
Ball and roller bearings	101.59	107.93	86.33	40.8	43.0	37.7	2.49	2.51	2.29
Machine shops (job and repair)	103.57	104.13	93.03	42.1	42.5	40.1	2.46	2.45	2.32
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	88.80	90.58	84.50	40.0	40.8	39.3	2.22	2.22	2.15
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	94.37	96.00	89.04	40.5	41.2	39.4	2.33	2.33	2.26
Wiring devices and supplies	84.23	82.40	78.36	40.3	40.0	38.6	2.09	2.06	2.03
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)	93.73	95.35	85.41	40.4	41.1	39.0	2.32	2.32	2.19
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments	83.74	86.27	85.75	39.5	40.5	39.7	2.12	2.13	2.16
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets	100.53	102.92	95.28	40.7	41.5	39.7	2.47	2.48	2.40
Power and distribution transformers	100.94	100.60	91.94	41.2	41.4	39.8	2.45	2.43	2.31
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls	98.49	100.43	92.27	40.7	41.5	39.6	2.42	2.42	2.33
Electrical welding apparatus	111.76	115.32	88.62	44.0	45.4	38.2	2.54	2.54	2.32
Electrical appliances	89.89	89.27	83.00	39.6	39.5	37.9	2.27	2.26	2.19
Insulated wire and cable	87.78	89.24	88.18	41.8	42.7	42.6	2.10	2.09	2.07
Electrical equipment for vehicles	94.94	96.46	89.17	40.4	40.7	38.6	2.35	2.37	2.31
Electric lamps	83.95	85.84	79.34	39.6	40.3	38.7	2.12	2.13	2.05
Communication equipment	84.53	86.67	80.75	39.5	40.5	39.2	2.14	2.14	2.06
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	84.59	85.88	80.39	39.9	40.7	39.6	2.12	2.11	2.03
Radio tubes	76.62	79.00	72.77	38.5	39.9	38.1	1.99	1.98	1.91
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	93.45	98.66	90.79	39.1	40.6	38.8	2.39	2.43	2.34
Miscellaneous electrical products	90.03	88.34	84.19	41.3	40.9	39.9	2.18	2.16	2.11
Storage batteries	105.90	100.43	92.17	42.7	41.5	39.9	2.48	2.42	2.31
Primary batteries (dry and wet)	72.72	71.46	73.16	40.4	39.7	40.2	1.80	1.80	1.82
X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes	102.82	97.75	94.47	40.8	40.9	40.2	2.52	2.39	2.35
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	108.53	109.06	100.19	40.8	41.0	39.6	2.66	2.66	2.53
Motor vehicles and equipment	111.37	111.22	97.39	41.4	41.5	38.8	2.69	2.68	2.51
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	113.16	113.02	98.82	41.3	41.4	38.6	2.74	2.73	2.56
Truck and bus bodies	102.18	102.77	87.60	42.4	43.0	40.0	2.41	2.39	2.19
Trailers (truck and automobile)	87.97	89.46	85.47	41.3	42.0	40.7	2.13	2.13	2.10
Aircraft and parts	106.78	107.98	102.62	40.6	40.9	40.4	2.63	2.64	2.54
Aircraft	106.40	107.20	102.91	40.0	40.3	40.2	2.66	2.66	2.56
Aircraft engines and parts	109.93	109.30	103.79	41.8	41.4	40.7	2.63	2.64	2.55
Aircraft propellers and parts	100.53	103.58	93.77	40.7	41.6	39.9	2.47	2.49	2.35
Other aircraft parts and equipment	105.63	109.30	103.16	41.1	42.2	41.1	2.57	2.59	2.51
Ship and boat building and repairing	102.97	100.74	99.65	39.3	39.2	39.7	2.62	2.57	2.51
Ship building and repairing	107.29	105.30	102.68	39.3	39.0	39.8	2.73	2.70	2.58
Boat building and repairing	76.83	79.79	76.43	39.2	40.5	38.6	1.96	1.97	1.98
Railroad equipment	110.70	113.42	98.05	40.4	40.8	37.0	2.74	2.78	2.65
Locomotives and parts	111.64	112.88	107.07	41.5	41.5	40.1	2.69	2.72	2.67
Railroad and street cars	110.40	113.40	93.98	40.0	40.5	35.6	2.76	2.80	2.64
Other transportation equipment	87.08	90.23	78.83	40.5	41.2	37.9	2.15	2.19	2.08

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Durable Goods—Continued									
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	$94.12	$94.35	$87.34	41.1	41.2	39.7	$2.29	$2.29	$2.20
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	110.35	112.10	101.40	41.8	42.3	40.4	2.64	2.65	2.51
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	93.52	95.30	86.24	41.2	41.8	39.2	2.27	2.28	2.20
Optical instruments and lenses	93.30	90.05	91.43	41.1	40.2	41.0	2.27	2.24	2.23
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	84.05	82.62	78.00	41.2	40.7	40.0	2.04	2.03	1.95
Ophthalmic goods	79.93	78.55	70.68	41.2	40.7	38.0	1.94	1.93	1.86
Photographic apparatus	105.57	105.32	98.17	41.4	41.3	40.4	2.55	2.55	2.43
Watches and clocks	77.03	77.42	74.47	39.5	39.7	39.4	1.95	1.95	1.89
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	75.79	76.95	72.13	40.1	40.5	39.2	1.89	1.90	1.84
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	74.99	77.87	72.83	40.1	41.2	39.8	1.87	1.89	1.83
Jewelry and findings	71.28	74.88	70.00	40.5	41.6	40.0	1.76	1.80	1.75
Silverware and plated ware	83.89	85.81	80.57	39.2	40.1	39.3	2.14	2.14	2.05
Musical instruments and parts	85.03	86.93	81.48	40.3	41.2	38.8	2.11	2.11	2.10
Toys and sporting goods	68.60	67.69	66.35	39.2	38.9	38.8	1.75	1.74	1.71
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles	65.91	64.85	64.24	39.0	38.6	38.7	1.69	1.68	1.66
Sporting and athletic goods	74.24	73.26	71.55	39.7	39.6	39.1	1.87	1.85	1.83
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	68.25	71.69	64.39	39.0	40.5	38.1	1.75	1.77	1.69
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	66.39	70.88	64.73	38.6	40.5	38.3	1.72	1.75	1.69
Fabricated plastics products	83.40	83.82	78.98	41.7	41.7	40.5	2.00	2.01	1.95
Other manufacturing industries	79.59	81.00	75.46	40.4	40.5	39.1	1.97	2.00	1.93
Nondurable Goods									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	84.86	85.69	81.99	40.8	41.0	41.2	2.08	2.09	1.99
Meat products	95.30	94.60	91.58	40.9	40.6	40.7	2.33	2.33	2.25
Meat packing, wholesale	107.90	107.38	101.68	41.5	41.3	41.0	2.60	2.60	2.48
Sausages and casings	100.73	100.49	97.06	42.5	42.4	42.2	2.37	2.37	2.30
Dairy products	87.78	87.77	84.71	42.2	42.4	43.0	2.08	2.07	1.97
Condensed and evaporated milk	87.77	86.10	85.02	41.4	41.0	42.3	2.12	2.10	2.01
Ice cream and ices	95.69	95.48	89.86	43.3	43.6	43.2	2.21	2.19	2.08
Canning and preserving	66.01	66.42	64.31	38.6	39.3	40.7	1.71	1.69	1.58
Sea food, canned and cured	56.42	62.30	58.27	31.0	35.0	35.1	1.82	1.78	1.66
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	68.23	67.90	67.20	39.9	38.8	42.8	1.71	1.75	1.57
Grain-mill products	93.72	92.38	90.98	44.0	44.2	44.6	2.13	2.09	2.04
Flour and other grain-mill products	96.13	96.34	94.26	44.3	44.6	45.1	2.17	2.16	2.09
Prepared feeds	86.27	86.07	86.56	44.7	45.3	45.8	1.93	1.90	1.89
Bakery products	84.25	84.25	80.78	40.7	40.7	40.8	2.07	2.07	1.98
Bread and other bakery products	86.30	86.30	82.42	40.9	40.9	40.8	2.11	2.11	2.02
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	76.40	75.62	73.89	40.0	39.8	40.6	1.91	1.90	1.82
Sugar	95.95	93.89	92.65	41.9	41.0	42.5	2.29	2.29	2.18
Cane-sugar refining	107.31	104.13	104.31	43.8	42.5	44.2	2.45	2.45	2.36
Beet sugar	84.85	84.89	82.40	39.1	39.3	40.0	2.17	2.16	2.06
Confectionery and related products	69.52	70.27	65.79	39.5	39.7	38.7	1.76	1.77	1.70
Confectionery	66.81	67.77	63.03	39.3	39.4	38.2	1.70	1.72	1.65
Beverages	99.84	98.77	96.00	41.6	41.5	41.2	2.40	2.38	2.33
Bottled soft drinks	75.82	77.40	71.98	44.6	45.0	43.1	1.70	1.72	1.67
Malt liquors	122.51	119.69	117.62	40.7	40.3	40.7	3.01	2.97	2.89
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	90.30	91.33	88.03	38.1	38.7	39.3	2.37	2.36	2.24
Miscellaneous food products	83.60	83.80	80.12	41.8	41.9	41.3	2.00	2.00	1.94
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	109.63	109.03	95.08	45.3	44.5	41.7	2.42	2.45	2.28
Manufactured ice	83.95	82.19	76.56	46.9	46.7	45.3	1.79	1.76	1.69
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	70.58	67.99	65.74	40.1	39.3	39.6	1.76	1.73	1.66
Cigarettes	87.31	80.60	79.87	42.8	40.5	41.6	2.04	1.99	1.92
Cigars	52.36	54.14	51.92	37.4	38.4	37.9	1.40	1.41	1.37
Tobacco and snuff	68.78	67.03	63.00	39.3	38.3	37.5	1.75	1.75	1.68
Tobacco stemming and redrying	59.35	60.64	57.45	37.8	37.9	38.3	1.57	1.60	1.50
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	63.83	64.46	57.90	40.4	40.8	38.6	1.58	1.58	1.50
Scouring and combing plants	75.16	75.85	68.10	43.7	44.1	42.3	1.72	1.72	1.61
Yarn and thread mills	59.05	60.35	51.94	39.9	40.5	37.1	1.48	1.49	1.40
Yarn mills	59.75	60.90	51.66	40.1	40.6	36.9	1.49	1.50	1.40
Thread mills	59.06	58.31	50.69	38.6	39.4	35.7	1.53	1.48	1.42
Broad-woven fabric mills	63.71	64.02	56.41	41.1	41.3	38.9	1.55	1.55	1.45
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	62.42	62.58	54.53	40.8	40.9	38.4	1.53	1.53	1.42
North[3]	66.26	67.49	59.28	40.4	40.9	39.0	1.64	1.65	1.52
South[3]	61.76	61.76	54.00	40.9	40.9	38.3	1.51	1.51	1.41
Woolen and worsted	72.33	74.36	67.30	42.8	44.0	41.8	1.69	1.69	1.61
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	65.53	66.98	60.45	40.7	41.6	39.0	1.61	1.61	1.55

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued									
Knitting mills	$57.28	$58.41	$54.67	38.7	39.2	37.7	$1.48	$1.49	$1.45
Full-fashioned hosiery	55.20	57.15	55.27	36.8	37.6	36.6	1.50	1.52	1.51
North[3]	56.93	59.44	58.83	37.7	38.1	38.2	1.51	1.56	1.54
South[3]	53.94	56.47	53.85	36.2	37.4	35.9	1.49	1.51	1.50
Seamless hosiery	51.54	53.27	50.63	37.9	38.6	37.5	1.36	1.38	1.35
North[3]	52.20	52.39	52.22	38.1	39.1	37.3	1.37	1.34	1.40
South[3]	51.54	53.13	50.25	37.9	38.5	37.5	1.36	1.38	1.34
Knit outerwear	60.61	61.15	58.22	39.1	39.2	38.3	1.55	1.56	1.52
Knit underwear	56.09	57.20	51.24	39.5	40.0	37.4	1.42	1.43	1.37
Dyeing and finishing textiles	70.62	74.22	65.60	41.3	42.9	40.0	1.71	1.73	1.64
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)	69.87	74.22	64.87	41.1	42.9	39.8	1.70	1.73	1.63
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	82.94	79.76	77.52	42.1	40.9	40.8	1.97	1.95	1.90
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	79.84	75.98	69.55	41.8	40.2	37.8	1.91	1.89	1.84
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	59.79	62.93	60.39	35.8	36.8	36.6	1.67	1.71	1.65
Miscellaneous textile goods	75.21	75.03	68.60	41.1	41.0	39.2	1.83	1.83	1.75
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	82.62	81.81	75.66	40.9	40.7	39.2	2.02	2.01	1.93
Lace goods	69.34	70.10	65.69	38.2	38.1	36.7	1.82	1.84	1.79
Paddings and upholstery filling	75.14	74.59	71.34	40.4	40.1	39.2	1.86	1.86	1.82
Processed waste and recovered fibers	64.06	64.79	57.23	41.6	41.8	39.2	1.54	1.55	1.46
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics	104.62	103.26	91.58	44.9	44.7	42.4	2.33	2.31	2.16
Cordage and twine	63.20	63.20	60.04	40.0	40.0	39.5	1.58	1.58	1.52
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	55.72	55.05	53.40	36.9	36.7	35.6	1.51	1.50	1.50
Men's and boys' suits and coats	64.53	65.65	60.55	37.3	37.3	34.8	1.73	1.76	1.74
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	48.77	49.02	46.34	38.1	38.3	36.2	1.28	1.28	1.28
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	49.28	49.02	46.21	38.5	38.3	36.1	1.28	1.28	1.28
Separate trousers	48.76	49.66	46.57	37.8	38.2	36.1	1.29	1.30	1.29
Work shirts	45.82	45.94	39.90	39.5	39.6	34.1	1.16	1.16	1.17
Women's outerwear	59.85	57.29	58.13	35.0	34.1	34.6	1.71	1.68	1.68
Women's dresses	55.44	54.77	54.78	33.2	32.6	33.4	1.67	1.68	1.64
Household apparel	48.20	49.01	45.72	35.7	36.3	34.9	1.35	1.35	1.31
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	76.54	68.54	72.16	36.8	34.1	35.2	2.08	2.01	2.05
Women's, children's under garments	50.74	51.15	48.06	36.5	36.8	35.6	1.39	1.39	1.35
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	48.91	48.94	46.70	36.5	36.8	36.2	1.34	1.33	1.29
Corsets and allied garments	54.60	56.09	51.11	36.4	36.9	34.3	1.50	1.52	1.49
Millinery	63.43	56.43	62.79	34.1	31.7	34.5	1.86	1.78	1.82
Children's outerwear	53.02	52.08	51.57	37.6	37.2	37.1	1.41	1.40	1.39
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	52.50	52.97	51.26	37.5	37.3	36.1	1.40	1.42	1.42
Other fabricated textile products	59.44	60.13	56.39	38.1	38.3	37.1	1.56	1.57	1.52
Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings	51.61	51.85	49.28	37.4	37.3	36.5	1.38	1.39	1.35
Textile bags	62.65	62.09	60.68	39.4	39.3	39.4	1.59	1.58	1.54
Canvas products	58.55	61.71	62.40	40.1	40.6	41.6	1.46	1.52	1.50
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	94.81	94.60	88.83	42.9	43.0	41.9	2.21	2.20	2.12
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	104.31	102.75	96.73	44.2	44.1	42.8	2.36	2.33	2.26
Paperboard containers and boxes	87.36	87.99	83.02	41.6	41.9	41.1	2.10	2.10	2.02
Paperboard boxes	86.53	87.36	82.40	41.6	42.0	41.2	2.08	2.08	2.00
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums	93.18	91.84	88.29	41.6	41.0	40.5	2.24	2.24	2.18
Other paper and allied products	83.00	83.40	78.55	41.5	41.7	40.7	2.00	2.00	1.93
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	102.87	102.87	97.38	38.1	38.1	37.6	2.70	2.70	2.59
Newspapers	107.97	108.63	102.55	35.4	35.5	35.0	3.05	3.06	2.93
Periodicals	110.16	108.67	103.62	40.5	40.1	39.4	2.72	2.71	2.63
Books	90.00	90.62	85.19	39.3	39.4	38.9	2.29	2.30	2.19
Commercial printing	102.44	101.92	97.11	39.4	39.2	39.0	2.60	2.60	2.49
Lithographing	107.98	106.26	100.23	39.7	39.5	39.0	2.72	2.69	2.57
Greeting cards	71.16	70.02	63.58	39.1	38.9	37.4	1.82	1.80	1.70
Bookbinding and related industries	81.12	80.11	72.91	39.0	38.7	37.2	2.08	2.07	1.96
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	114.00	115.28	111.30	38.0	38.3	37.6	3.00	3.01	2.96
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	100.28	100.43	95.06	41.1	41.5	40.8	2.44	2.42	2.33
Industrial inorganic chemicals	111.90	111.22	104.60	41.6	41.5	40.7	2.69	2.68	2.57
Alkalies and chlorine	111.22	110.24	103.53	41.5	41.6	40.6	2.68	2.65	2.55
Industrial organic chemicals	106.45	106.91	100.69	41.1	41.6	40.6	2.59	2.57	2.48
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	112.99	112.75	102.31	42.8	43.2	40.6	2.64	2.61	2.52
Synthetic rubber	122.22	121.80	111.52	42.0	42.0	40.7	2.91	2.90	2.74
Synthetic fibers	91.69	89.13	86.07	41.3	40.7	40.6	2.22	2.19	2.12
Explosives	99.25	100.45	95.36	39.7	41.0	39.9	2.50	2.45	2.39
Drugs and medicines	89.47	90.17	86.71	40.3	40.8	40.9	2.22	2.21	2.12
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	104.09	104.55	100.21	40.5	41.0	40.9	2.57	2.55	2.45
Soap and glycerin	113.55	112.33	109.47	40.7	40.7	41.0	2.79	2.76	2.67

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued									
Paints, pigments, and fillers	$97.23	$98.88	$95.91	41.2	41.9	41.7	$2.36	$2.36	$2.30
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels	93.89	96.60	93.63	41.0	42.0	41.8	2.29	2.30	2.24
Gum and wood chemicals	85.00	84.40	81.45	42.5	42.2	42.2	2.00	2.00	1.93
Fertilizers	76.82	78.38	73.44	41.3	42.6	40.8	1.86	1.84	1.80
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	87.03	87.20	84.24	43.3	43.6	43.2	2.01	2.00	1.95
Vegetable oils	82.45	81.75	80.28	42.5	42.8	42.7	1.94	1.91	1.88
Animal oils and fats	92.38	93.66	88.27	44.2	44.6	43.7	2.09	2.10	2.02
Miscellaneous chemicals	91.76	92.03	85.54	40.6	40.9	39.6	2.26	2.25	2.16
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	73.54	77.60	71.04	38.3	40.0	38.4	1.92	1.94	1.85
Compressed and liquefied gases	106.40	105.66	98.57	41.4	41.6	40.9	2.57	2.54	2.41
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	120.35	117.79	113.16	41.5	40.9	41.0	2.90	2.88	2.76
Petroleum refining	123.71	120.39	117.26	41.1	40.4	41.0	3.01	2.98	2.86
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	110.25	108.29	99.46	42.9	42.3	41.1	2.57	2.56	2.42
RUBBER PRODUCTS	107.75	98.74	91.89	43.1	40.3	39.1	2.50	2.45	2.35
Tires and inner tubes	132.46	108.93	106.59	44.6	36.8	38.9	2.97	2.96	2.74
Rubber footwear	78.78	81.58	75.25	40.4	41.2	39.4	1.95	1.98	1.91
Other rubber products	95.85	94.98	82.92	42.6	42.4	39.3	2.25	2.24	2.11
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	60.74	61.50	57.97	38.2	38.2	37.4	1.59	1.61	1.55
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	79.90	80.94	76.40	38.6	39.1	38.2	2.07	2.07	2.00
Industrial leather belting and packing	77.79	83.38	74.31	40.1	41.9	38.5	1.94	1.99	1.93
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	58.29	58.74	56.85	38.6	38.9	37.9	1.51	1.51	1.50
Footwear (except rubber)	59.06	59.44	55.80	38.1	38.1	37.2	1.55	1.56	1.50
Luggage	65.11	65.63	66.08	39.7	39.3	39.1	1.64	1.67	1.69
Handbags and small leather goods	56.12	54.54	53.42	38.7	37.1	37.1	1.45	1.47	1.44
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	51.55	51.66	50.26	36.3	36.9	35.9	1.42	1.40	1.40
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
TRANSPORTATION:									
Interstate railroads:									
Class I railroads	(2)	108.28	103.28	(2)	42.8	42.5	(2)	2.53	2.43
Local railways and bus lines	95.03	95.92	91.38	43.0	43.6	42.9	2.21	2.20	2.13
COMMUNICATION:									
Telephone	86.11	85.02	79.31	39.5	39.0	38.5	2.18	2.18	2.06
Switchboard operating employees[6]	68.07	68.08	63.88	37.4	37.2	36.5	1.82	1.83	1.75
Line construction employees[7]	118.53	115.48	107.01	43.1	42.3	41.8	2.75	2.73	2.56
Telegraph[8]	95.79	96.64	91.76	42.2	42.2	41.9	2.27	2.29	2.19
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
Gas and electric utilities	106.55	105.37	100.12	41.3	41.0	40.7	2.58	2.57	2.46
Electric light and power utilities	107.79	106.60	101.68	41.3	41.0	41.0	2.61	2.60	2.48
Gas utilities	99.63	98.49	93.90	41.0	40.7	40.3	2.43	2.42	2.33
Electric light and gas utilities combined	111.34	110.54	103.38	41.7	41.4	40.7	2.67	2.67	2.54
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:									
WHOLESALE TRADE	91.35	91.13	88.26	40.6	40.5	40.3	2.25	2.25	2.19
RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)	68.85	67.79	66.18	38.9	38.3	38.7	1.77	1.77	1.71
General merchandise stores	49.56	48.72	48.22	35.4	34.8	35.2	1.40	1.40	1.37
Department stores and general mail-order houses	54.98	54.72	53.91	35.7	35.3	35.7	1.54	1.55	1.51
Food and liquor stores	72.57	70.29	69.56	37.6	36.8	37.4	1.93	1.91	1.86
Automotive and accessories dealers	89.96	90.41	84.53	44.1	44.1	43.8	2.04	2.05	1.93
Apparel and accessories stores	52.80	52.55	51.25	35.2	34.8	35.1	1.50	1.51	1.46
Other retail trade:									
Furniture and appliance stores	76.73	75.95	72.41	41.7	41.5	42.1	1.84	1.83	1.72
Lumber and hardware supply stores	81.51	80.70	77.96	42.9	42.7	42.6	1.90	1.89	1.83
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:									
Banks and trust companies	67.66	67.69	66.55	37.8	37.4	37.6	1.79	1.81	1.77
Security dealers and exchanges	118.84	123.72	106.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	86.68	85.91	83.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:									
Hotels and lodging places:									
Hotels, year-round[9]	$47.15	$47.32	$45.60	40.3	40.1	40.0	$1.17	$1.18	$1.14
Personal services:									
Laundries	46.10	46.92	45.26	39.4	40.1	39.7	1.17	1.17	1.14
Cleaning and dyeing plants	52.06	54.79	51.07	38.0	39.7	38.4	1.37	1.38	1.33
Motion pictures:									
Motion-picture production and distribution	(2)	103.15	97.10	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1]For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2]Not available.

[3]South: Includes the following 17 States—Ala., Ark., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va., and W. Va.

[4]West: Includes Calif., Oreg., and Wash.

[5]North: Includes all States except the 17 listed as South in footnote 3.

[6]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1958, such employees made up 37 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[7]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1958, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8]Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

[9]Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
ALABAMA	$75.64	$76.59	$70.27	39.6	40.1	38.4	$1.91	$1.91	$1.83
Birmingham	93.39	101.75	93.46	40.2	40.7	39.6	2.46	2.50	2.36
Mobile	87.82	85.97	81.24	40.1	39.8	38.5	2.19	2.16	2.11
ARIZONA	96.80	99.87	93.20	40.0	41.1	40.0	2.42	2.43	2.33
Phoenix	98.17	103.21	94.00	40.4	42.3	40.0	2.43	2.44	2.35
ARKANSAS	63.69	62.17	59.54	41.9	40.9	40.5	1.52	1.52	1.47
Little Rock-N. Little Rock	62.62	60.35	57.46	41.2	40.3	39.9	1.52	1.51	1.44
CALIFORNIA	102.36	103.28	97.76	40.3	40.5	39.9	2.54	2.55	2.45
Bakersfield	104.74	102.21	101.56	41.4	40.4	40.3	2.53	2.53	2.52
Fresno	86.40	81.92	80.89	38.4	36.9	37.8	2.25	2.22	2.14
Los Angeles-Long Beach	103.07	102.82	97.20	40.9	40.8	40.0	2.52	2.52	2.43
Sacramento	114.54	114.63	106.34	41.2	42.3	40.9	2.78	2.71	2.60
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	87.35	105.01	101.59	35.0	40.7	40.8	2.51	2.58	2.49
San Diego	105.73	107.16	108.52	40.2	40.9	41.9	2.63	2.62	2.59
San Francisco-Oakland	107.46	107.06	101.91	39.8	39.8	39.5	2.70	2.69	2.58
San Jose	100.53	104.65	94.94	40.7	41.2	40.4	2.47	2.54	2.35
Stockton	98.23	92.27	88.17	41.8	39.6	38.5	2.35	2.33	2.29
COLORADO	92.32	99.30	91.35	41.4	41.9	40.6	2.23	2.37	2.25
Denver	96.00	95.94	90.23	41.2	41.0	40.1	2.33	2.34	2.25
CONNECTICUT	93.15	93.38	84.71	41.4	41.5	39.4	2.25	2.25	2.17
Bridgeport	95.38	95.65	90.23	40.8	40.7	40.1	2.35	2.35	2.25
Hartford	98.05	96.64	88.70	41.9	41.3	39.6	2.34	2.34	2.24
New Britain	92.35	93.44	80.64	41.6	41.9	38.4	2.22	2.23	2.10
New Haven	88.48	89.13	82.29	40.4	40.7	39.0	2.19	2.19	2.11
Stamford	99.30	98.65	90.85	41.9	41.8	40.2	2.37	2.36	2.26
Waterbury	96.02	97.58	85.19	42.3	42.8	38.9	2.27	2.28	2.19
DELAWARE	85.57	91.84	82.29	38.2	41.0	39.0	2.24	2.24	2.11
Wilmington	101.89	104.74	94.04	39.8	41.4	38.7	2.56	2.53	2.43
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington	98.33	96.96	92.46	40.3	40.4	40.2	2.44	2.40	2.30
FLORIDA	72.90	72.98	68.23	40.5	41.0	39.9	1.80	1.78	1.71
Jacksonville	77.31	77.21	70.62	39.7	39.8	38.8	1.96	1.94	1.82
Miami	71.06	72.00	66.81	39.7	40.0	39.3	1.79	1.80	1.70
Tampa-St. Petersburg	72.32	71.68	66.47	40.4	40.5	39.1	1.79	1.77	1.70
GEORGIA	65.04	65.53	60.61	40.4	40.7	39.1	1.61	1.61	1.55
Atlanta	81.61	81.00	79.17	40.6	40.3	40.6	2.01	2.01	1.95
Savannah	85.08	84.02	80.57	41.1	41.8	40.9	2.07	2.01	1.97
IDAHO	92.42	95.60	85.86	42.2	42.3	40.5	2.19	2.26	2.12
ILLINOIS	(1)	98.75	89.81	(1)	41.2	39.4	(1)	2.40	2.28
Chicago*	(1)	(1)	94.14	(1)	(1)	39.0	(1)	(1)	2.41
Peoria*	(1)	(1)	95.55	(1)	(1)	39.6	(1)	(1)	2.41
Rockford*	(1)	(1)	85.40	(1)	(1)	38.4	(1)	(1)	2.22
INDIANA	101.58	103.62	91.46	40.9	41.6	39.1	2.48	2.49	2.34
IOWA	(1)	94.20	87.80	(1)	41.2	40.2	(1)	2.29	2.18
Des Moines	(1)	99.78	91.22	(1)	40.2	38.7	(1)	2.48	2.36
KANSAS	93.62	92.36	89.92	41.0	40.8	41.2	2.28	2.26	2.13
Topeka	103.39	76.34	[2]84.41	43.7	34.4	[2]40.0	2.38	2.22	[2]2.11
Wichita	96.93	95.95	95.24	39.6	39.9	41.6	2.45	2.41	2.29

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas–Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
KENTUCKY	$83.41	$84.25	$78.61	40.1	40.7	39.7	$2.08	$2.07	$1.98
Louisville	96.38	96.78	89.84	40.9	41.1	40.6	2.36	2.35	2.21
LOUISIANA	86.94	84.25	81.80	41.6	40.7	39.9	2.09	2.07	2.05
Baton Rouge	111.50	109.60	108.53	40.4	40.0	40.8	2.76	2.74	2.66
New Orleans	87.02	86.00	79.52	40.1	40.0	38.6	2.17	2.15	2.06
Shreveport	84.00	83.00	77.57	42.0	41.5	40.4	2.00	2.00	1.92
MAINE	69.77	68.78	66.90	40.8	40.7	40.3	1.71	1.69	1.66
Lewiston-Auburn	61.31	62.33	57.83	39.3	39.7	38.3	1.56	1.57	1.51
Portland	75.92	76.22	74.87	40.6	41.2	42.3	1.87	1.85	1.77
MARYLAND	82.56	91.62	84.14	37.7	40.9	39.5	2.19	2.24	2.13
Baltimore	85.61	97.82	89.67	36.9	41.1	39.5	2.32	2.38	2.27
MASSACHUSETTS	81.20	82.22	76.44	40.0	40.5	39.2	2.03	2.03	1.95
Boston	85.10	87.23	82.74	39.4	40.2	39.4	2.16	2.17	2.10
Fall River	59.50	57.40	55.35	36.5	36.1	35.7	1.63	1.59	1.55
New Bedford	64.80	66.02	60.64	38.8	39.3	37.9	1.67	1.68	1.60
Springfield-Holyoke	89.19	87.94	83.20	41.1	40.9	40.0	2.17	2.15	2.08
Worcester	88.91	92.82	83.25	40.6	42.0	38.9	2.19	2.21	2.14
MICHIGAN	108.73	110.18	97.69	41.0	41.5	39.2	2.65	2.66	2.49
Detroit	117.44	119.02	102.78	41.6	42.1	38.8	2.82	2.83	2.65
Flint	117.89	114.87	106.92	41.7	41.2	40.0	2.83	2.79	2.67
Grand Rapids	98.57	99.51	89.92	40.8	40.8	39.2	2.42	2.44	2.29
Lansing	103.79	108.02	101.96	38.9	40.2	39.2	2.67	2.69	2.60
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	92.82	99.58	90.23	37.9	40.3	37.3	2.45	2.47	2.42
Saginaw	102.93	105.49	96.84	40.3	41.0	39.9	2.55	2.57	2.43
MINNESOTA	90.57	92.46	86.42	40.3	40.6	40.1	2.25	2.28	2.15
Duluth	72.08	101.94	98.79	29.6	39.4	39.7	2.44	2.59	2.49
Minneapolis-St. Paul	95.42	95.28	89.69	40.5	40.6	39.7	2.36	2.34	2.26
MISSISSIPPI	61.09	60.49	59.19	41.0	40.6	39.2	1.49	1.49	1.51
Jackson	70.13	69.11	66.67	42.5	42.4	40.9	1.65	1.63	1.63
MISSOURI	85.83	85.80	81.05	40.1	40.2	39.0	2.14	2.14	2.08
Kansas City	(1)	97.56	90.85	(1)	40.8	39.8	(1)	2.39	2.28
St. Louis	95.28	95.90	90.18	40.0	40.4	39.5	2.38	2.38	2.28
MONTANA	92.82	93.45	88.94	39.0	39.1	38.5	2.38	2.39	2.31
NEBRASKA	84.63	84.40	79.92	42.9	42.9	41.8	1.97	1.97	1.91
Omaha	90.05	90.26	86.81	41.8	41.9	41.6	2.16	2.15	2.09
NEVADA	105.56	107.57	106.93	40.6	40.9	39.9	2.60	2.63	2.68
NEW HAMPSHIRE	68.57	69.83	65.27	40.1	40.6	39.8	1.71	1.72	1.64
Manchester	62.70	63.53	60.99	38.0	38.5	38.6	1.65	1.65	1.58
NEW JERSEY	92.69	93.06	86.79	40.3	40.6	39.2	2.30	2.29	2.21
Newark-Jersey City[3]	93.38	94.67	88.39	40.2	40.7	39.3	2.32	2.33	2.25
Paterson[3]	93.81	93.23	85.34	41.0	41.0	39.4	2.29	2.27	2.17
Perth Amboy[3]	96.03	96.34	90.08	40.4	40.6	39.2	2.38	2.37	2.30
Trenton	93.19	92.60	86.31	41.2	41.1	39.7	2.26	2.25	2.17
NEW MEXICO	82.40	86.68	84.62	41.2	42.7	42.1	2.00	2.03	2.01
Albuquerque	83.64	91.79	88.10	40.6	42.3	43.4	2.06	2.17	2.03

See footnotes at end of table.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas–Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
NEW YORK	$88.31	$88.62	$83.28	39.3	39.6	38.4	$2.25	$2.24	$2.17
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	94.12	97.77	91.85	39.0	40.3	39.0	2.41	2.43	2.35
Binghamton	78.83	80.41	69.84	38.7	39.3	35.6	2.04	2.05	1.96
Buffalo	107.29	108.16	99.41	40.7	41.0	39.5	2.64	2.64	2.52
Elmira	88.53	89.52	81.06	40.3	40.6	38.9	2.20	2.20	2.08
Nassau-Suffolk Counties[3]	97.87	98.67	92.70	41.0	40.9	40.6	2.39	2.41	2.29
New York City[3]	83.10	83.14	80.06	37.9	38.2	37.4	2.19	2.17	2.14
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	88.37	88.26	83.49	39.1	39.4	38.3	2.26	2.24	2.18
Rochester	96.54	97.46	90.52	40.4	40.6	39.2	2.39	2.40	2.31
Syracuse	97.95	96.88	86.93	41.6	41.3	39.5	2.36	2.35	2.20
Utica-Rome	85.54	85.76	82.80	40.4	40.5	40.3	2.12	2.12	2.05
Westchester County[3]	89.51	90.52	85.19	39.5	39.8	39.3	2.27	2.28	2.17
NORTH CAROLINA	62.02	62.21	56.84	40.8	41.2	39.2	1.52	1.51	1.45
Charlotte	66.42	66.49	63.65	41.0	41.3	40.8	1.62	1.61	1.56
Greensboro-High Point	60.04	61.60	56.60	39.5	40.0	38.5	1.52	1.54	1.47
NORTH DAKOTA	84.19	82.41	80.94	44.1	42.5	43.4	1.91	1.94	1.87
Fargo	84.46	86.69	86.75	43.5	40.7	41.9	1.94	2.13	2.07
OHIO	103.26	105.75	93.35	40.7	41.5	38.9	2.54	2.55	2.40
Akron	113.97	106.92	92.87	41.3	39.6	36.3	2.76	2.70	2.56
Canton	107.07	110.26	92.28	40.2	41.2	37.4	2.66	2.68	2.47
Cincinnati	95.95	97.10	88.43	40.9	41.4	39.8	2.35	2.35	2.22
Cleveland	106.81	110.73	95.04	41.1	42.1	38.8	2.60	2.63	2.45
Columbus	97.14	97.27	86.60	40.7	40.8	38.5	2.39	2.38	2.25
Dayton	109.49	112.49	103.50	41.2	42.2	40.4	2.66	2.67	2.56
Toledo	109.07	109.91	97.59	40.8	40.8	38.8	2.67	2.69	2.52
Youngstown	115.56	123.45	103.97	39.3	41.3	37.5	2.94	2.99	2.77
OKLAHOMA	86.52	86.74	85.07	41.2	41.5	40.9	2.10	2.09	2.08
Oklahoma City	77.87	78.44	75.48	41.2	41.5	40.8	1.89	1.89	1.85
Tulsa	94.35	95.04	97.47	41.2	41.5	41.3	2.29	2.29	2.36
OREGON	97.08	96.81	91.09	38.8	38.8	38.0	2.50	2.50	2.40
Portland	96.45	95.54	88.55	39.0	38.9	37.6	2.47	2.46	2.36
PENNSYLVANIA	90.12	91.83	82.99	39.7	40.1	38.6	2.27	2.29	2.15
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	88.31	86.75	77.91	39.6	38.9	37.1	2.23	2.23	2.10
Erie	97.34	97.94	92.11	41.6	41.5	40.4	2.34	2.36	2.28
Harrisburg	80.60	80.78	72.58	39.9	39.6	38.0	2.02	2.04	1.91
Lancaster	78.18	79.35	73.93	40.3	40.9	40.4	1.94	1.94	1.83
Philadelphia	93.26	93.09	85.80	40.2	40.3	39.0	2.32	2.31	2.20
Pittsburgh	107.20	115.64	102.31	38.7	41.3	39.2	2.77	2.80	2.61
Reading	79.79	80.80	71.04	40.3	40.4	38.4	1.98	2.00	1.85
Scranton	65.57	65.07	63.79	38.8	38.5	38.2	1.69	1.69	1.67
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	61.05	60.92	58.08	37.0	36.7	36.3	1.65	1.66	1.60
York	76.63	79.75	71.34	41.2	42.2	41.0	1.86	1.89	1.74
RHODE ISLAND	73.74	74.34	69.30	40.3	40.4	39.6	1.83	1.84	1.75
Providence	73.93	74.85	69.55	40.4	40.9	40.2	1.83	1.83	1.73
SOUTH CAROLINA	62.32	62.21	56.55	41.0	41.2	39.0	1.52	1.51	1.45
Charleston	69.03	70.18	64.26	39.0	40.8	37.8	1.77	1.72	1.70
SOUTH DAKOTA	88.70	90.47	82.24	46.4	47.6	45.5	1.91	1.90	1.81
Sioux Falls	100.24	103.49	92.74	47.5	49.8	46.8	2.11	2.08	1.98
TENNESSEE	72.34	70.82	67.66	41.1	40.7	39.8	1.76	1.74	1.70
Chattanooga	75.11	75.81	70.70	40.6	41.2	39.5	1.85	1.84	1.79
Knoxville	83.64	84.05	80.77	40.8	40.8	39.4	2.05	2.06	2.05
Memphis	80.12	71.81	73.23	41.3	38.4	39.8	1.94	1.87	1.84
Nashville	74.99	76.70	74.03	40.1	40.8	40.9	1.87	1.88	1.81

See footnotes at end of table.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas–Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958	July 1959	June 1959	July 1958
TEXAS	$90.49	$90.30	$85.89	41.7	42.0	40.9	$2.17	$2.15	$2.10
Dallas	82.74	82.32	79.15	42.0	42.0	40.8	1.97	1.96	1.94
Fort Worth	105.63	104.90	100.60	41.1	41.3	41.4	2.57	2.54	2.43
Houston	104.00	106.07	97.51	42.8	42.6	40.8	2.43	2.49	2.39
San Antonio	67.57	67.40	62.73	41.2	41.1	39.7	1.64	1.64	1.58
UTAH	98.75	98.49	88.14	42.2	40.7	39.0	2.34	2.42	2.26
Salt Lake City	95.20	91.76	86.68	42.5	40.6	39.4	2.24	2.26	2.20
VERMONT	74.82	75.75	68.90	42.4	42.6	40.6	1.76	1.78	1.70
Burlington	73.19	76.65	72.98	41.4	42.2	41.1	1.77	1.82	1.78
Springfield	91.41	90.88	76.46	43.8	43.1	39.2	2.09	2.11	1.95
VIRGINIA	69.94	69.60	65.90	40.9	40.7	39.7	1.71	1.71	1.66
Norfolk-Portsmouth	74.03	75.26	70.00	39.8	40.9	40.0	1.86	1.84	1.75
Richmond	80.34	78.94	74.56	41.2	40.9	40.3	1.95	1.93	1.85
WASHINGTON	100.08	100.33	92.64	39.4	39.5	38.6	2.54	2.54	2.40
Seattle	99.82	98.67	93.80	39.3	39.0	38.6	2.54	2.53	2.43
Spokane	106.13	106.23	98.85	39.6	40.7	39.7	2.68	2.61	2.49
Tacoma	95.88	100.74	88.64	38.2	39.2	37.4	2.51	2.57	2.37
WEST VIRGINIA	93.93	94.01	88.30	39.3	39.5	38.9	2.39	2.38	2.27
Charleston	113.30	111.38	106.49	41.2	40.8	40.8	2.75	2.73	2.61
Wheeling-Steubenville	108.14	110.55	101.30	38.9	40.2	37.8	2.78	2.75	2.68
WISCONSIN	95.10	94.57	86.81	41.8	41.3	41.3	2.27	2.29	2.10
Kenosha	127.80	104.16	94.71	46.4	40.6	39.5	2.75	2.57	2.39
LaCrosse	88.59	93.24	89.32	39.4	40.0	39.9	2.25	2.33	2.24
Madison	98.01	100.70	96.31	40.1	40.6	39.7	2.44	2.48	2.42
Milwaukee	105.79	104.10	95.36	41.3	41.0	39.7	2.56	2.54	2.40
Racine	98.08	99.50	91.66	40.3	41.0	39.7	2.44	2.43	2.31
WYOMING	98.49	98.30	94.09	40.2	38.7	39.7	2.45	2.54	2.37
Casper	127.46	123.19	113.72	43.5	41.9	39.9	2.93	2.94	2.85

*1945 Standard Industrial Classification.
[1]Not available.
[2]Not strictly comparable with current data shown.
[3]Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table D-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing

1951 to date

(Per 100 employees)

Yea.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.0
1959[1]	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.2						
New hires													
1951	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.0	3.4
1952	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.3
1953	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	3.0
1954	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6
1955	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.4
1956	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
1957	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	.7	1.8
1958	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3
1959	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.3						
Total separations													
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6
1959[1]	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0						
Quits													
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.9
1959	.9	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3						
Layoffs													
1951	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3
1959	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1						

[1]Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959
MANUFACTURING	3.2	4.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
DURABLE GOODS	3.2	4.5	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS[1]	3.4	4.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.4	.8	.8
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	2.6	4.0	2.3	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	5.3	7.4	4.7	6.2	4.5	3.8	2.6	2.5	1.4	.7
Logging camps and contractors	9.1	12.1	8.6	9.6	8.3	4.2	5.0	2.9	2.7	.6
Sawmills and planing mills	5.3	6.5	4.6	5.4	3.7	3.8	2.3	2.5	.8	.7
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	2.9	6.4	2.6	6.0	3.2	3.3	1.5	2.4	1.2	.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	4.5	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1
Household furniture	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2
Other furniture and fixtures	4.5	5.6	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.8	1.2	1.4	.7	.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	2.7	4.5	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.4	.9	1.0	1.0	.7
Glass and glass products	3.0	4.6	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.8	.9	1.0	1.7	1.0
Cement, hydraulic	2.0	3.5	1.8	3.0	1.2	1.2	.6	.5	.2	.3
Structural clay products	3.3	5.6	2.6	4.7	2.4	3.1	1.4	1.4	.4	.4
Pottery and related products	3.6	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.4	.5	.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.7	2.8	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	.7	.8	.8	.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	(2)	2.2	(2)	1.5	(2)	1.6	(2)	.6	(2)	.4
Iron and steel foundries	3.1	4.4	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.3	1.1	.9	1.1
Gray-iron foundries	3.2	4.9	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.6	1.6	1.2	.9	1.6
Malleable-iron foundries	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	.6	.4
Steel foundries	3.2	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:										
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.4	3.1	1.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	.8	1.1	.7	.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:										
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	.9	1.6	.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	.4	.4	.6	.4
Nonferrous foundries	3.5	4.3	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Other primary metal industries:										
Iron and steel forgings	1.5	3.8	.6	1.6	1.9	3.2	.5	.8	1.0	1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	3.2	4.8	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	2.1	3.7	1.7	2.1	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5
Cutlery and edge tools	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	.9	.8	.4	.9
Hand tools	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	.8
Hardware	1.9	4.1	1.6	2.0	3.7	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.1	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.1	.7	1.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.2	3.6	1.5	2.5	3.3	3.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.6	4.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1
Fabricated structural metal products	3.6	4.9	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.1	.9	1.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.0	4.4	1.9	2.2	3.2	4.3	1.0	.9	1.7	2.7
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	2.6	4.2	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9
Engines and turbines	2.2	4.7	1.6	3.4	1.9	2.0	.9	1.0	.2	.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.2	3.8	1.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	.9
Construction and mining machinery	2.9	4.1	2.4	2.7	3.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	.7
Metalworking machinery	3.1	4.5	1.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	.8	.9	.6	.8
Machine tools	3.8	4.7	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	.8	.9	.4	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.5	3.7	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.5	.6	.8	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories	2.6	4.9	1.6	3.0	2.8	3.5	1.0	.9	1.5	2.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.3	3.9	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.1	.9	.6	.4
General industrial machinery	3.1	4.6	2.2	3.6	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.1	.3	.5
Office and store machines and devices	1.9	3.1	1.5	2.1	3.5	1.8	1.1	.9	1.9	.5
Service-industry and household machines	2.9	4.2	1.1	2.1	4.1	3.5	.8	1.0	2.7	2.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.5	4.3	1.8	2.9	2.3	2.7	.9	.9	.8	1.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.4	4.5	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.9	4.1	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	.3	.7
Communication equipment	3.5	5.1	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.4	.8	.4
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.2	6.0	4.0	4.5	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.6	.3	.5
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	1.1	3.3	.9	2.1	3.5	1.2	.5	.6	2.7	.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.1	3.6	2.2	2.2	3.9	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry—Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959
Durable Goods—Continued										
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	3.6	4.5	2.0	2.2	4.1	3.8	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	(2)	4.2	(2)	2.0	(2)	3.5	(2)	.8	(2)	1.8
Aircraft and parts	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Aircraft	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1
Aircraft engines and parts	2.6	3.4	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	(2)	3.9	(2)	2.1	(2)	1.3	(2)	.7	(2)	.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	5.4	5.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
Ship and boat building and repairing	(2)	11.6	(2)	3.5	(2)	11.0	(2)	1.6	(2)	8.8
Railroad equipment	(2)	7.5	(2)	2.2	(2)	4.6	(2)	.7	(2)	3.1
Locomotives and parts	(2)	3.1	(2)	1.4	(2)	2.7	(2)	.8	(2)	1.1
Railroad and street cars	(2)	14.9	(2)	3.5	(2)	8.0	(2)	.6	(2)	6.4
Other transportation equipment	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.0	2.0	2.8	1.1	1.6	.6	.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.3	3.7	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.4	.9	1.1	.7	.9
Photographic apparatus	(2)	2.3	(2)	1.9	(2)	1.0	(2)	.5	(2)	.2
Watches and clocks	(2)	4.0	(2)	2.6	(2)	4.1	(2)	1.1	(2)	2.6
Professional and scientific instruments	2.5	4.2	2.2	3.7	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.2	.7	.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4.2	5.2	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	.7	.4
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.8	5.5	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7
Meat products	4.2	5.3	1.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	.9	.7	2.0	2.0
Grain-mill products	2.2	5.2	1.5	3.9	2.7	2.6	.9	1.0	1.5	1.3
Bakery products	3.6	4.7	2.8	3.7	2.7	3.0	1.7	1.8	.5	.7
Beverages:										
Malt liquors	(2)	6.0	(2)	3.2	(2)	3.2	(2)	.6	(2)	2.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	.2
Cigarettes	1.1	1.1	.5	.5	.8	.8	.6	.7	(3)	(3)
Cigars	5.3	3.6	3.1	2.6	5.3	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.5	.4
Tobacco and snuff	1.6	1.9	1.6	.7	2.0	2.1	.5	.8	1.0	.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	.7	.7
Yarn and thread mills	3.3	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	.6	.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.7	.7	.7
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.7	.6	.7
Woolen and worsted	4.9	5.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
Knitting mills	4.9	6.1	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	.6	.6
Full-fashioned hosiery	3.6	7.1	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.6	.9	.5
Seamless hosiery	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	.4	.4
Knit underwear	4.0	5.1	3.4	4.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.7	.5	.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.8	2.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	.5	.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(2)	2.3	(2)	1.3	(2)	2.2	(2)	.8	(2)	.9
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	5.0	4.6	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.3	.6	.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.4	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	.2	.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.6	4.9	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.5	.7	.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.5	4.3	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	1.1	1.2	.6	.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.9	3.9	1.4	2.9	1.4	1.4	.6	.6	.3	.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.8	5.2	2.5	4.4	2.7	3.0	1.6	1.8	.5	.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.7	3.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	.7	.7	.3	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.6	3.5	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.2	.6	.6	.1	.2
Industrial organic chemicals	1.2	2.5	.8	1.9	1.0	.9	.4	.4	.4	.1
Synthetic fibers	.8	1.8	.3	1.3	1.0	.7	.2	.4	.7	.2
Drugs and medicines	2.3	4.2	2.0	3.6	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.1	.1	.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.8	3.6	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.2	.8	.6	.1	.1
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	.9	1.9	.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	.8	.2
Petroleum refining	.5	1.7	.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.5	.1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	2.7	3.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	.7
Tires and inner tubes	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.5	.9	1.2	.5	.5	.2	.4
Rubber footwear	3.0	5.6	1.9	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	.3	.3
Other rubber products	3.4	4.4	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	4.9	5.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.5	.7	.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.0	3.3	1.4	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
Footwear (except rubber)	5.3	5.9	4.2	4.4	4.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	.6	.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959	July 1959	June 1959
NONMANUFACTURING:										
METAL MINING	(2)	3.4	(2)	1.9	(2)	2.7	(2)	1.2	(2)	0.7
Iron mining	(2)	2.3	(2)	1.0	(2)	2.3	(2)	.2	(2)	.8
Copper mining	(2)	3.0	(2)	1.6	(2)	3.2	(2)	1.6	(2)	.9
Lead and zinc mining	2.1	4.9	1.1	3.4	2.1	3.1	1.6	2.3	0.2	.4
ANTHRACITE MINING	2.3	1.0	(3)	(3)	5.9	3.2	.1	.5	4.7	1.9
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	(2)	.9	(2)	.2	(2)	2.2	(2)	.2	(2)	1.8
COMMUNICATION:										
Telephone	(2)	2.7	-	-	(2)	1.7	(2)	1.2	(2)	.2
Telegraph [4]	(2)	2.6	-	-	(2)	1.5	(2)	.8	(2)	.2

[1] Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than 0.05.
[4] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959
ALABAMA[1]	4.1	3.8	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.0
ARIZONA	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.4
Phoenix	5.9	6.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.5	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.2
ARKANSAS	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.9	5.8	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.5
CALIFORNIA:										
Los Angeles-Long Beach[1]	5.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.5
San Francisco-Oakland[1]	6.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.5	3.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6
San Jose[1]	6.5	3.8	5.4	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.1	1.5	.8	.8
CONNECTICUT	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.3	1.3	.8	.9
Bridgeport	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hartford	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.1	.5	.9
New Britain	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	.4
New Haven	3.7	2.3	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	.9
Waterbury	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.2	.2	.3
DELAWARE[1]	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.7	.9	1.1	.8	.8
Wilmington[1]	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.9	.8	.8	.7	.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Washington	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.3	4.3	2.4	3.0	.3	.4
FLORIDA	6.7	5.7	4.7	4.2	7.9	8.3	2.8	3.0	4.4	4.6
GEORGIA	5.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	3.4	4.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.5
Atlanta[2]	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.1	3.1	4.0	1.6	1.8	.6	1.5
IDAHO[3]	13.2	8.9	9.6	5.3	4.7	4.8	3.1	2.9	.9	1.3
INDIANA[1]	4.4	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
Indianapolis[4]	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.2	.8	.5
KANSAS[5]	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3
Wichita[5]	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	3.7	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.4
KENTUCKY	3.5	4.2	2.3	1.7	2.6	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6
LOUISIANA	3.6	4.4	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.9	.9	.9	1.2	1.5
MAINE	8.8	5.8	6.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.4
Portland	5.9	2.4	4.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	.8
MARYLAND	4.7	4.3	2.9	2.3	3.7	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5
Baltimore	3.8	3.8	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3
MASSACHUSETTS	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.4	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2
MINNESOTA	9.2	4.2	6.0	2.3	3.9	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	5.7	3.8	4.0	2.0	3.4	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.0
MISSISSIPPI	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8
Jackson	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.0	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4
MISSOURI	4.9	4.7	3.6	2.7	3.4	3.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.5
MONTANA[3]	9.1	6.9	7.6	4.9	5.1	4.8	2.4	2.4	.5	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959	June 1959	May 1959
NEVADA	7.2	7.1	7.0	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.7	3.9	0.6	0.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	2.5	2.7	1.0	1.0
NEW MEXICO[6]	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.1	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.1
Albuquerque[6]	4.3	5.5	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	2.6	2.9	1.4	.9
NEW YORK	5.0	4.0	3.2	2.4	3.9	3.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.4	.6	.7	.7	.8
Binghamton	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	.4	.1
Buffalo	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.0	2.5	.7	.7	.8	1.2
Elmira	4.7	4.6	2.7	2.5	3.6	3.4	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.8
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	4.6	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.6	.9	.8
New York City	5.9	5.2	3.5	3.0	5.4	5.4	1.2	1.4	3.5	3.2
Rochester	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	.8	.8	.4	.6
Syracuse	4.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	.3	.5
Utica-Rome	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.2
Westchester County	5.5	4.0	4.0	2.7	4.3	4.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1
NORTH CAROLINA	4.0	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.6	.5	.8
Charlotte	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.1	2.3	.5	.4
NORTH DAKOTA	8.2	7.0	5.4	3.9	4.8	4.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
Fargo	12.1	12.1	4.9	4.8	8.9	8.6	2.6	2.3	5.8	5.7
OKLAHOMA[7]	5.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
Oklahoma City	7.8	6.8	5.8	4.6	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.1
Tulsa[7]	5.2	3.3	5.0	2.8	3.7	4.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.8
OREGON[1]	9.2	7.9	7.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	3.5	3.2	1.6	1.8
RHODE ISLAND	5.9	6.0	4.0	3.2	4.3	4.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2
SOUTH CAROLINA[8]	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.6	.7	.9
Charleston	9.1	8.3	4.7	3.5	8.0	9.1	1.6	1.9	5.6	6.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	8.3	8.6	7.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	3.1	2.5	1.0	1.9
Sioux Falls	8.4	8.1	5.7	3.1	4.1	4.1	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.1
TEXAS[9]	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.5	1.6	1.8	.9	1.0
VERMONT	4.6	4.6	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.8	.7	.5
VIRGINIA	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	1.4	1.4	.9	1.2
Richmond	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.1	.4	1.0
WASHINGTON[1]	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
WEST VIRGINIA	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	.6	.7	1.0	.9
Charleston	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.2	.9	1.2	.4	.3	.2	.4
Wheeling-Steubenville	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.2	2.5	2.2	.4	.5	1.0	.9

[1] Excludes canning and preserving.
[2] Excludes agricultural chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[3] Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
[4] Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
[5] Excludes instruments and related products.
[6] Excludes furniture and fixtures.
[7] Excludes new-hire rate for transportation equipment.
[8] Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
[9] Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.
[10] Not available.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Explanatory Notes

Additional information concerning the preparation of the labor force, employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover series---concepts and scope, survey methods, and limitations---is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews and (2) payroll reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive measure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 330 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Data based on establishment payroll records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The payroll survey provides detailed industry information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly and weekly earnings, and labor turnover for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas.

The figures are based on payroll reports from a sample of 180,000 establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Relation between the household and payroll series

The household and payroll data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of differences in definition and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The factors which have a differential effect on levels and trends of the two series are described below:

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both farm and nonfarm industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week--that is, were not working or looking for work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on paid sick leave, paid vacation, or paid holiday are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

Hours of Work

The household survey measures hours actually worked whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours. In the payroll survey, employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Comparability of the household interview data with other series

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, State and local government, domestic service, self-employed, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum size).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 14 in the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) series and the treatment of dual jobholders who are counted more than once if they worked on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from

its censuses or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censuses of business establishments. The major reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multi-unit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns. Data in County Business Patterns, published jointly by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the units considered integral parts of an establishment and in industrial classification. In addition, CBP data exclude employment in nonprofit institutions, interstate railroads, and government.

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programs. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, small firms in covered industries are also excluded in 34 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

LABOR FORCE DATA

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other economic characteristics of employed and unemployed persons, and related labor force data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). (A detailed description of this survey appears in Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 5. This report is available from BLS on request.)

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 14 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, ending nearest the 15th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on members of the Armed Forces, who are included as part of the categories "total noninstitutional population" and "total labor force," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

The sample for CPS is spread over 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 48 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 households. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year ago.

CONCEPTS

Employed Persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all either as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off.

Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries, temporarily in the United States, who are not living on the premises of an Embassy (e.g., Mexican migratory farm workers).

Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a community in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. Not included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

The Unemployment Rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and unemployed. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, color, etc. When applied to industry and occupation groups, the labor-force base for the unemployment rate also represents the sum of the employed and the unemployed, the latter classified according to industry and occupation of their latest full-time civilian job.

Duration of Unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

The Civilian Labor Force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "total labor force" also includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad.

Not in Labor Force includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the CPS household interviews are defined as in the 1950 Census of Population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The industrial classification system used in the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey differs somewhat from that used by the BLS in its reports on employment, by industry. Employment levels by industry from the household survey, although useful for many analytical purposes, are not published in order to avoid public misunderstanding since they differ from the payroll series because of differences in classification, sampling variability, and other reasons. The industry figures from the household survey are used as a base for published distributions on hours of work, unemployment rates, and other

characteristics of industry groups such as age, sex, and occupation.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Hours of Work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though he was paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full time or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or other reasons). "Economic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work and full-time worker only during peak season.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The estimating procedure is essentially one of using sample results to obtain percentages of the population in a given category. The published estimates are then obtained by multiplying these percentage distributions by independent estimates of the population. The principle steps involved are shown below. Under the estimation methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. There are no subsequent adjustments to independent benchmark data on labor force, employment, or unemployment. Therefore, revisions of the historical data are not an inherent feature of this statistical program.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups--color (white and nonwhite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.

2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. First-stage ratio estimate. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1950 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1950 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.

b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1950) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.

3. Composite estimate procedure. In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample (75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. This procedure reduces the sampling variability especially of month-to-month changes but also of the levels for most items.

Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal adjustment method used for unemployment and other labor force series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. A detailed description and illustration of the method appears in appendixes II and III of the report, Seasonal Variations in the Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 82. This report is available from BLS on request.

Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force to be applied to data for 1957 and later periods are shown in table A. Factors for broad age-sex groups and for duration of unemployment categories are included in the publication cited in the preceding paragraph. In computing these factors, the pre-1957 data were adjusted to reflect the new definitions of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Seasonally adjusted aggregates for these series for 1948 to date are available on request.

Table A. Seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the period 1957-59

Month	Civilian labor force	Employment			Unemployment	
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Total	Rate
Jan...	97.6	96.8	80.7	98.7	114.3	116.9
Feb...	97.6	96.9	81.6	98.8	113.2	115.7
Mar...	98.2	97.7	85.8	99.1	108.3	110.2
Apr...	98.7	98.7	93.5	99.3	99.0	100.3
May...	100.1	100.2	106.1	99.5	98.5	98.6
June..	102.6	102.0	118.7	100.1	116.0	113.4
July..	103.0	102.9	117.2	100.9	105.5	102.6
Aug...	101.8	102.4	110.8	101.4	89.6	88.1
Sept..	100.5	101.3	111.6	100.3	83.1	82.5
Oct...	100.8	101.8	112.7	100.6	78.5	77.8
Nov...	100.1	100.3	97.0	100.7	95.5	95.0
Dec...	99.3	99.3	84.4	100.9	98.6	99.0

In evaluating deviations from the seasonal pattern--that is, changes in a seasonally adjusted series--it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but, in addition, are affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself.

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for 12 recent months. Estimates of change derived from the survey are also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of change for consecutive months is also shown in table B. The standard errors of level shown in table B are acceptable approximations of the standard errors of year-to-year change.

Table B. Average standard error of major employment status categories

(In thousands)

Employment status and sex	Average standard error of--	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
BOTH SEXES		
Labor force and total employment.	250	180
Agriculture	200	120
Nonagricultural employment	300	180
Unemployment	100	100
MALE		
Labor force and total employment.	120	90
Agriculture	180	90
Nonagricultural employment	200	120
Unemployment	75	90
FEMALE		
Labor force and total employment.	180	150
Agriculture	75	55
Nonagricultural employment	180	120
Unemployment	65	65

The figures presented in table C are to be used for other characteristics and are approximations of the standard errors of all such characteristics. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table C. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10,000	5	5	7	5	5	5
50,000	11	10	14	10	10	10
100,000	15	14	20	14	14	14
250,000	24	21	31	21	22	21
500,000	34	30	43	30	31	30
1,000,000	48	40	60	40	45	40
2,500,000	75	50	90	50	70	50
5,000,000	100	50	110	....	100	....
10,000,000	140	....	140	....	130	....
20,000,000	180	....	150	....	170	....
30,000,000	210	....	....	....	....	....
40,000,000	220	....	....	....	....	....

The standard error of the change in an item from one month to the next month is more closely related to the standard error of the monthly level for that item than to the size of the specific month-to-month change itself. Thus, in order to use the approximations to the standard errors of month-to-month changes as presented in table D, it is first necessary to obtain the standard error of the monthly level of the item in table C, and then find the standard error of the month-to-month change in table D corresponding to this standard error of level. It should be noted that table D applies to estimates of change between 2 consecutive months. For changes between the current month and the same month last year, the standard errors of level shown in table C are acceptable approximations.

Illustration: Assume that the tables showed the total number of persons working a specific number of hours, as 15,000,000, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the first column of table C shows that the standard error of 15,000,000 is about 160,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours would have differed by less than 160,000 from the sample estimate. Using the 160,000 as the standard error of the monthly level in table D, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

Table D. Standard error of estimates of month-to-month change

(In thousands)

Standard error of monthly level	Standard error of month-to-month change	
	Estimates relating to agricultural employment	All estimates except those relating to agricultural employment
10,000	14	12
25,000	35	26
50,000	70	48
100,000	100	90
150,000	110	130
200,000	...	160
250,000	...	190
300,000	...	220

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater). Table E shows the standard errors for percentages derived from the survey. Linear interpolation may be used for percentages and base figures not shown in table E.

Table E. Standard error of percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)					
	150	250	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
1 or 99	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.3
5 or 95	2.2	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.5
10 or 90	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	.8	.7
15 or 85	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	.8
20 or 80	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	.9
25 or 75	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0
35 or 65	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1
50	4.9	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.1
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	
1 or 99	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2 or 98	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	
5 or 95	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	
10 or 90	.5	.4	.2	.2	.1	
15 or 85	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2	
20 or 80	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	
25 or 75	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2	
35 or 65	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	
50	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in nonfarm establishments, by geographic location.

Federal-State Cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements with State agencies, the respondent fills out only 1 employment or labor turnover schedule, which is then used for national, State, and area estimates. This eliminates duplicate reporting on the part of respondents and, together with the use of identical techniques at the national and State levels, ensures maximum geographic comparability of estimates.

State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national series. The BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointly finance the current employment statistics program in 41 States, the turnover program in 40 States.

Shuttle Schedules

The Form BLS 790 is used to collect employment, payroll, and man-hours data, Form 1219 labor turnover data. Both schedules are of the "shuttle" type, with space for each month of the calendar year.

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The labor turnover schedule provides for the collection of information on the total number of accessions and separations, by type, during the calendar month.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year on a product supplement to the monthly 790 or 1219 report. In the case of an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

Prior to publication of State and area data for January 1959, all national, State, and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series were classified in accordance with the following documents: (1) For manufacturing, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Bureau of the Budget, 1945, and (2) for nonmanufacturing, Industrial Classification Code, Social Security Board, 1942. Beginning with January 1959 (with an overlap for 1958), State and area series are classified under the revised Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1957. The national industry statistics will be converted to the 1957 SIC early in 1961.

COVERAGE

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 180,000 establishments. The table below shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample 1/

Industry division	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	3,500	393,000	47
Contract construction	22,000	860,000	26
Manufacturing	43,900	11,779,000	69
Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads (ICC)	---	1,152,000	97
Other transportation and public utilities	15,700	1,693,000	57
Wholesale and retail trade	65,100	2,244,000	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,900	757,000	33
Service and miscellaneous	11,400	848,000	13
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission) 2/	---	2,196,000	100
State and local	5,800	3,148,000	63

1/ Since some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

2/ State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on 2,300 reports covering 1,430,000 employees, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,500 establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The following manufacturing industries are excluded from the labor turnover sample: Printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample used in computing national rates

Industry	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Manufacturing	10,200	5,994,000	39
Durable goods	6,400	4,199,000	43
Nondurable goods	3,800	1,795,000	32
Metal mining	120	57,000	53
Coal mining:			
Anthracite	20	6,000	19
Bituminous	200	71,000	32
Communication:			
Telephone	(1/)	661,000	88
Telegraph	(1/)	28,000	65

1/ Does not apply.

CONCEPTS

Industry Employment

Employment data for all except Federal Government refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, current data generally refer to persons who received pay for the last day of the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are shown spearately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Persons are not counted as employed who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

Benchmark Adjustments

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1957, the last benchmark adjustment, resulted in changes amounting to 0.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment, identical with the extent of the adjustment to the first quarter 1956 benchmark. The changes were less than 0.5 percent for three of the eight major industry divisions; under 2 percent for two other divisions; and 3.2, 3.3, and 6.4 percent for the remaining three divisions. The manufacturing total was changed by only 0.1 percent for the second successive year. Within manufacturing, the benchmark and estimate differed by 1.0 percent or less in 39 of the 132 individual industries, 41 industries were adjusted by 1.1 to 2.5 percent, and an additional 27 industries differed by 2.6-5.0 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

The basic sources of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations are prepared under Bureau of Employment Security direction. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their

small size. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) are compared with the new benchmark levels, industry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. The new benchmark for each industry is then projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

Seasonal Adjustment

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Seasonally adjusted employment aggregates are published. These estimates are derived by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of 12-month moving averages. Seasonal factors are available on request.

Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and man-hours for production and related workers or nonsupervisory employees. These terms are defined below. When the pay period reported is longer than 1 week, the figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

Production and Related Workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Nonsupervisory Employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period), other pay not earned in pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay), and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded.

Man-Hours cover man-hours worked or paid for, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, for production, construction, and nonsupervisory workers. The man-hours include hours paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime Hours cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Employment shifts between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments also affect the general earnings averages. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period or time, while rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series, however, does not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the production-worker or nonsupervisory-employee definitions.

Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Average Overtime Hours

The overtime hours represent that portion of the gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which premium payments were made. If an employee works on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Since overtime hours are premium hours by definition, the gross weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month; for example, premiums may be paid for hours in excess of the straight-time workday although less than a full week is worked. Diverse trends on the industry-group level may also be caused by a marked change in gross hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, spendable earnings are computed for two types of income receivers--a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.

"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since the base period.

Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

Average hourly earnings excluding premium overtime pay are computed by dividing the total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker man-hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, data were based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates. No adjustment is made for other premium payment provisions, such as

holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Gross average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included beginning with January 1959.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: Quits, layoffs, and other separations, as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment initiated by employees, failure to report after being hired, and unauthorized absences, if on the last day of the month the person has been absent more than 7 consecutive calendar days.

Layoffs are suspensions without pay lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker.

Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, are terminations of employment because of discharge, permanent disability, death, retirement, transfers to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll including both new and rehired employees.

New hires are temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of former employees not recalled by the employer, or persons who have never before been employed in the establishment, except for those transferred from other establishments of the company.

Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employment roll which are not classified as new hires.

Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; (2) the turnover sample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the official U.S. totals because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, slightly varying methods of computation, and, since January 1959, a different classification system. (See Industrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

ESTIMATING METHODS

The procedures used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics are summarized in the following table. Details are given in the appropriate technical notes, which are available on request.

Summary of Methods for Computing Industry Statistics on Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover

Item	Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	Total nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups
	Monthly Data	
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months.	Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries.
Production or nonsupervisory workers; Women employees	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) ratio of women to all employees.	Sum of production- or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or women estimates, for component industries.
Gross average weekly hours	Production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production-worker overtime man-hours divided by number of production workers.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Total production- or nonsupervisory-worker payroll divided by total production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the average hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates (total, men, and women)	The number of particular actions (e.g., quits) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those firms. The result is multiplied by 100. For men (or women), the number of men (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (women) employed.	Average, weighted by employment, of the rates for component industries.
	Annual Average Data	
All employees and production or nonsupervisory workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Gross average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate man-hours (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime man-hours (production-worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.

Employment Statistics Data

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* **INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY TABLES** of national data for each industry or special series contained in tables B-2 through B-6, C-3 through C-6, and D-2 and D-3.

  When ordering, specify the particular industry or series desired – see table for title of industry.

* **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE, 1958**

* **STATE EMPLOYMENT** Individual historical summary tables for each State, by industry division. These data were compiled prior to conversion of State series to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification, and are not comparable with currently published series. See Announcement in March 1959 Employment and Earnings.

* **GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS** Shows the industry detail published by cooperating State agencies prior to the conversion of State series to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification (see preceding item).

* **GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF BLS** Shows the beginning date of all national series published and gives each industry definition.

* **TECHNICAL NOTES on:**
  - Labor Force--Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census
  - Measurement of Industrial Employment
  - Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
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Employment and Labor Turnover Statistics Programs

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ARIZONA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Department of Employment, Sacramento 14 (Turnover).
COLORADO*	-U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
FLORIDA	-Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	-Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
IDAHO	-Employment Security Agency, Boise.
ILLINOIS*	-Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
INDIANA	-Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
IOWA	-Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
KANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE	-Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MARYLAND	-Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 16 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, Boston 15 (Turnover).
MICHIGAN*	-Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MINNESOTA	-Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
MISSISSIPPI	-Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
MISSOURI	-Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
NEBRASKA	-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
NEVADA	-Employment Security Department, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-Department of Employment Security, Concord.
NEW JERSEY*	-Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
NEW MEXICO	-Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	-Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
NORTH CAROLINA	-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh (Employment). Bureau of Research and Statistics, Employment Security Commission, Raleigh (Turnover).
NORTH DAKOTA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
OHIO *	-Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OKLAHOMA	-Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
OREGON	-Department of Employment, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA*	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
RHODE ISLAND	-Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3 (Employment). Department of Employment Security, Providence 3 (Turnover).
SOUTH CAROLINA	-Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH DAKOTA	-Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
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